

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE;
\$1.00 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1904.

Vol. XXVI, No. 12.

Ward's Clothing.

OVERCOAT TALK.

It's value and not price that makes a Bargain here. We aim to give quality and style for your investment. The frosty weather reminds one of the need of a good, warm Overcoat. The correct styles are in our stock at \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00 to \$15.00 something superior.

See our New Long Coat for swell dressers, see the medium length, smart coat; then take your choice.

Ready-To-Wear Clothing.

We have already created a demand for WARD'S Ready-To-Wear Suits. People are talking about the big stock, the styles and values. You get a choice here that you don't elsewhere.

Black and Blue Serge Suits, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00.

Swell lines in up-to-date patterns in Tweed Suits, \$5.00 to \$12.00.

BOYS' CLOTHING—Special values in 2-piece and 3-piece Suits

Ladies' Cloth Jackets.

That people come in every day and tell us they are the nicest they have seen this season. Take a look for yourself.

Ladies' Golf Waists.

You'll find what you want here in color, price and style.

Ladies' Auto Caps in Red, Blue and Brown, 50c.

Men's Caps galore—the styles are too numerous to mention—from 25c. to \$1.50.

Specials in Men's Underwear, new lines of Neckwear, Gloves and Mitts.

Don't forget to look at our FURS at

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

CALL AND GET SOME

Bargains

Men's Fur Overcoats, only a few left to sell, away below price. A few Cloth Overcoats at half price.

Children's Long Ulsters, all sizes, prices from \$2.00 to \$4.00.

Ladies' Cloth Coats, all sizes, prices from \$4.00 to \$12.00.

Ladies' Rain Coats, cloth and rubber, \$3.50 to \$10.00.

Ladies' Fur Lined Caps at half-price.

The finest assortment of Ladies' Skirts ever shown in Stirling, \$1.50 up.

Cheap lot of Cloth Ends for Children's Coats, white fur for trimming, 15c. to 35c. yd.

The newest things in Dress Goods. A lot of remnants in Dress Goods for Children. 25c. Dress Goods for 10c. yd., good for quilt lining; 50c. Plaid Dress Goods for 20c. yd.; 12½c. Prints for 10c. yd.; 8c. and 9c. Prints for 6c.

White and Grey Flannelette Sheets, 90c., \$1.10 and \$1.35.

Carpets for half price. Floor Oilcloths, 25, 45, 50, 60, 80c. and \$1.00.

Highest price paid for produce of all kinds. Will buy all old fowl later in season. Do not kill now.

C. F. STICKLE.

SANTA CLAUS' Headquarters

THIS YEAR WILL BE FOUND AT

The Store of W. H. CALDER

Where he has for your selection the largest, best assorted, greatest variety, suitable for Xmas Presents, we have ever shown. The variety is too extensive to enumerate it here. We extend to all a special invitation to visit our store and inspect the goods; it makes no difference whether you want to buy or not, see the lines we carry anyway. Would advise customers to make their selections early, as you get a much better choice than later on.

GRAMOPHONES.

We carry both Berliner and Columbia. Nothing better for a Xmas Present. We will give three extra records free with machines purchased between now and 25th inst. We sell them for same price as if you bought at factory, saving you the express charges and bother of remitting.

W. H. CALDER,
Jewelry, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1905, FOR \$1.00.

The Ballot-Box Revelations.

The revelations in the bogus ballot-box case at Belleville on Friday were of a sensational character, disclosing the origin of the scheme to use bogus ballot-boxes, and the various steps in the conspiracy to defraud the electors of their right to say at the polls who shall represent them in Parliament. The chief witness was Frank J. Reilly, the young Kingston teacher, who created a decided favorable impression by his demeanor in the box and the frank way in which he told his story. According to his evidence, W. J. Shibley, the Liberal candidate for Frontenac, originated the plot, having received the idea from a traveller from the southern States. Reilly made a clean breast of his connection with the affair, and told how, nearly three years ago, he was persuaded by Mr. Shibley to obtain the loan of a ballot-box from the Deputy Sheriff, without knowing the object for which it was required.

Some time during July or August last he was again approached by Mr. Shibley, who revealed to him that there was a great scheme on in connection with the elections, and took him to a tinsmith's shop in Watertown, N. Y., where he was shown a bogus ballot-box in process of manufacture. He subsequently acted as intermediary between Mr. Shibley and the manufacturer, and through Mr. Whalen of Prescott, an innocent party, arranged for the shipment of the boxes to Philip A. Lott, John Bremner, and W. A. Kerfoot, the latter a fictitious person.

The connection with the plot of Byron O. Lott, and his visit to Watertown—where, after an inspection of the box, he asked that the secret receptacle for bogus ballots be enlarged, because of the large adverse majority he had to overcome in West Hastings—were also related by Mr. Reilly. He admitted that when he realized that the apparently innocent project undertaken at first as a personal favor to an old friend was leading him into becoming a serious position he endeavored to protect himself from the consequences which would follow exposure. He resisted the financial inducements offered him by Byron O. Lott and W. J. Shibley to leave the country, and declined to exile himself as they desired.

He gave emphatic denials to Philip Lott's evidence in several important particulars, especially swearing that the assertion that he said God Almighty could not beat the Ontario Government at the next election with the trick ballot-boxes in use, was utterly untrue. Evidence was also given regarding the use of a bogus ballot-box in one poll in Frontenac county. E. G. Ruttan, whose name has frequently figured in connection with the case, and who was placed under arrest Friday upon the charge of conspiracy, furnished the link establishing the connection of Mr. Shibley with the conspiracy. At Shibley's instructions he took the cases containing the boxes from Kingston to his home, where Shibley showed him the boxes. Subsequently, at Shibley's request, he assisted another man on the night of November 4th to throw the bogus boxes into the lake. This witness was, however, of the opinion that the boxes had not been used. Mr. Byron O. Lott's connection with the bogus boxes was further shown by his financial agent, who, at his request, sent a check for \$50 to Mr. Shibley.

On Saturday another link was forged in the chain of evidence in the bogus ballot-box case, incriminating a person whose name has not heretofore been mentioned in connection with the case. John Bremner, editor of The Bancroft Reporter, to whom a case of the bogus boxes was shipped, testified that the boxes were consigned to him for Mr. Samuel Haryett, Police Magistrate at Bancroft, and to whom they were handed over and who afterwards, when the exposure came, requested him to assist in concealing the evidence which the boxes afforded. Mr. Bremner expressed the opinion that the bogus boxes were not used at the election. Efforts were made by B. O. Lott, Mr. Haryett and others to induce him to conceal his knowledge of the matter, but witness declined to incriminate himself to protect them. In reply to questions he denied that Mr. Lott had told him three Ministers of the Ontario Government had promised him protection, and that the same protection would be extended to him. He also denied that he was informed that Mr. Haryett or Mr. Lott had been in communication with Mr. Vance, the Liberal organizer. It transpired that Mr. Kelly, an official of the

Crown Lands Department, was present at the interview at which efforts were made to induce Mr. Bremner to conceal the truth. An effort was also made to trace the distribution of the bogus boxes in Frontenac, and to show that one was used at Ardoch. Philip A. Lott was again examined, and related the results of his recent investigations at Watertown, N. Y., producing signed statements from the maker of the bogus boxes that for years similar boxes operated by a spring have been made, and went to Canada, where they were drowned after each election, and that they were ordered by the "high muck-a-muck" in Toronto. Mr. Lott adhered to his story as told at the previous examination, in spite of denials by F. J. Reilly, Sim Ashley, and E. Ruttan. He also stated that his brother displayed annoyance on learning that he had approached men to use the bogus boxes, and told him he should not have done so. The case will probably be completed on Friday next. In the meantime Reilly has been committed to jail for lack of bail, and Ruttan, whose bondsman is his father, a former Warden of Frontenac, has been admitted to bail.

Since the above was written Reilly has been liberated on bail. A number of new witnesses have been summoned for the trial to-morrow.

A Change in the Act Desired.

An evidence of the dissatisfaction felt in regard to the Agricultural and Arts Act, which affects all the agricultural and horticultural societies in Ontario was furnished last week at the horticultural convention in Toronto. The relation of the act to horticultural societies was discussed, and a committee appointed to wait on the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, to request that the Act be revised. It was pointed out that many counties in the Province have no horticultural societies. Were horticultural societies to be established, its grant would have to be taken from a part given to the agricultural society. The objection on the part of the agricultural societies in many counties has been sufficiently strong to prevent the formation of horticultural societies. In other counties, where there are a number of agricultural societies, the grants to the horticultural societies are so small that they are unable to do effective work. The deputation asked the Minister of Agriculture to take steps to place horticultural societies on a footing of their own. The Minister of Agriculture agreed with the claims and a special committee representing the horticultural societies in many counties has been sufficiently strong to prevent the formation of horticultural societies. In other counties, where there are a number of agricultural societies, the grants to the horticultural societies are so small that they are unable to do effective work. The deputation asked the Minister of Agriculture to take steps to place horticultural societies on a footing of their own. The Minister of Agriculture agreed with the claims and a special committee representing the horticultural societies in many counties has been sufficiently strong to prevent the formation of horticultural societies. 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A Londoner's Anecdotes

I have told many stories, I have heard many stories all over the world, and many of them are the favorite after-dinner yarns of famous men.

Lord Charles Beresford is one of the most amusing raconteurs of the day. I remember, when staying with him some years ago, he told me an incident one night which greatly amused me. Some twelve or fifteen years ago he received a letter from a railway porter, which ran as follows:

"My Lord,—Last night my wife had twins, and I write to ask your Lordship if you will ask your Lordship if I may call the little Princess of Wales Brown, and may we call the little boy, 'Lord Charles Beresford Brown'?"

Lord Charles obtained the Princess' permission, and gladly consented himself to the man's request.

Three months later came another letter:

"My Lord,—I am 'appy to inform your Lordship that Lord Charles Beresford Brown is well and 'arty, and Princess of Wales Brown died at four o'clock this morning."

I once heard Mr. Robert Yerburgh, M.P., tell this story at a public meeting, during which the question of women's rights had been touched upon.

An old bachelor became engaged to an elderly spinster, and the two were married. Six months after, the newly-wedded couple gave a dinner to an old bachelor friend of the host.

During dinner all went well enough, but when the antique bride had retired to the drawing-room, the two old fellows became merry and confidential over the walnuts and the wine.

"How do you like being married, old chap?" asked the guest.

"Oh! I like it well enough," answered the host. "I put my foot down from the first, and in this house my word is law, I can tell you in this house I am Julius Caesar!"

Just at this moment the door opened, and a solemn-figure, clad in a long dressing gown, and carrying a fat candle-stick in its hand appeared and an awful voice was heard.

"Julius Caesar, go to bed!"

—And Julius Caesar went.

One of the most marvelous anecdotes of the day is Mr. Robert Ganthony, whose entertainment created so much amusement at the Palace Theatre lately. He once told me a story which, with his permission, I have told in my lectures all over the world.

Wishing to make his man-servant a little Christmas present, he gave him one of those travelling caps with the flaps which the tight down over the ears, and which so effectually keep off the draught in a railway carriage. To his astonishment the man refused the present.

"No, thank you, Mr. Ganthony, sir," said he. "I 'ad one o' them caps once, and one bitter, cold day I put it on and went out into the street with them flaps tied tight down over my ears, and the very first thing, sir, I met a friend o' mine and 'e aristed me to 'ave a drink and I never 'eard 'im!"

The late Dean Vaughan once had a class of young colored clergymen, to whom he was giving a course of lectures on theology. At the conclusion of the series he asked the whole class to dine with him on the following Wednesday evening. The night arrived, and the Dean stood on his hearth-rug awaiting his dusky guests. Eight o'clock struck, and then the quarter. When the half-hour arrived and not a single person had put in appearance, the Dean rang for his butler.

"Serve dinner, Smith," said he, when that functionary appeared. "It is a remarkable thing that none of these gentlemen have come."

"Yes, Mr. Dean, sir, and what is still more remarkable is that I have done nothing all the evening but turn away Christy minstrels from the door!"

A well-known artist was once engaged upon a sacred picture. A very handsome old model named Smith sat for the head of St. Mark. Artist and model became great friends, and when the picture was finished they lost sight of one another. One day however, the artist, wandering about the Zoological Gardens, came upon his old model, with a broom in his hand, looking very disconsolate.

"Hello, Smith," said he: "you don't look very cheery. What are you doing now?"

"Well, I ain't doin' much, sir, and that's a fact. I'm engaged in these 'ore gardens a clearin' out the elephants' stables; a nice occupa- tion for one o' the twelve apostles, ain't it, sir?"

Talking of elephants reminds me of a ridiculous incident that occurred within my own experience once.

It was about a crowded P. & O. and we were lying in Bombay Harbor getting up steam for the voyage to Japan. I was standing talking to the "chief" and watching the people come aboard. Suddenly we noticed two very tall, thin old ladies, obviously twin-sisters, and equally obviously old maids, mounting the gangway. As soon as they reached the deck, one of them marched up to the chief, and, prodding him with her sunshade, remarked:

"Young man, are there any elephants on board this ship?"

Quite unable to reply at the mo-

ment, he turned away with shaking shoulders, and walked off.

"Can you tell me sir?" said she, "for that man's a fool!"

"I fancy he was rather overcome by the complete unexpectedness of such a superb question, madame," I replied; "but may I ask why you wish to know?"

"Certainly," replied the lady, "it is the first question I put when I go on board a ship. My sister and I travel every year. Many years ago we made this voyage, and there was an elephant on board, which did nothing but tramp all over our cabin every day."

The two old ladies were the daughters of two long deceased general officers. They were the joy of that ship, as I am quite certain they must have been of every ship in which they sailed. The last I saw of them was in a narrow street in Yokohama, when they were on opposite sides of the pavement, throwing beer-bottles at one another. They explained to me that it was their birthday!

My friend Forbes Phillips, the Vicar of Gorleston, was at one time assisted by a very young curate. Somehow or other his sermons did not always give satisfaction, and he asked Mr. Phillips' advice as to what he should do.

"Well," replied his Vicar, "I think you should try to be very simple. You fly too high, and your wings are not very strong yet, you know. Take a simple incident, and talk about it in a simple manner."

So, on the following Sunday the young man got up and gave out his text in the orthodox manner:

"Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? But, my brethren, in another gospel, you are told that five sparrows are sold for two farthings. Now, the higher critics pretend to see in this a discrepancy, and, therefore, they would cast doubt upon Holy Writ. But, my friends, there is no discrepancy. It is all perfectly simple. It is but an instance of God's noble and generous way of dealing with His creatures, in painful contrast to the petty and stingy manner in which we deal with one another. You put down a farthing and you receive two sparrows in exchange. You adventure to put down two farthings, and lo! the Almighty throws a sparrow in!"

The same distinguished cleric told me that he was once travelling in a railway train, and opposite to him sat a gentleman with a writing pad upon his knees, scribbling letters for dear life. At last he folded up his epistles, stamped and addressed them, and handing the bundle to Mr. Phillips, said:

"Well, I am going to jump out of this train, and you very kindly post these letters for me."

Phillips, who at once saw he was travelling with a raving lunatic, and whose quick eye had caught the names of some of the greatest in the land upon the envelopes, with wonderful presence of mind, replied:

"Certainly, I will, but, just a moment before you leave, I want to ask you a great favor. I am building a church; I want help. I see you are acquainted with everybody. May I beg of you to give me a few letters of introduction?"

"My dear sir, I shall be delighted," replied the poor creature. And he sat down and scribbled hard for ten minutes, so hard that he never noticed the train was slowing up, until at last it stopped at a great station. Phillips put out his head and yelled for the guard. He learned that his unfortunate companion was an inmate of a large private asylum in the South of England, who had managed to elude the vigilance of his keepers.

Seated at dinner one evening with a distinguished army man, I learnt that some years ago he held an important position on the West Coast of Africa. It fell to his lot to capture a certain pirate, and to sentence him to death, the warrant being signed by the Governor, who, it was subsequently discovered, after many such warrants had been signed, had no right to do so. Consequently the documents were all hopelessly illegal; but that is neither here nor there. On the fatal morning my friend, there being no other English official present, went to prepare the man for his death. He found the savage calm and cool.

"I wish you to understand," said the poor fellow in his very broken English, "that my sentence is quite fair. If you did not shoot me, you would never stop the traffic I have been engaged in."

My friend, noticing that the man's iron galled his ankles, offered to put a white rag round the wound.

"No," replied the prisoner, "I wish to die quite black!" At the last moment the officer began to tie a handkerchief round his eyes.

"I am not afraid; let me face the soldiers," said his captive.

It was explained to him that when white soldiers were shot they were always bandaged.

"Then 'bandage me," was the reply: "I cannot die better than as the white man."

He then sat down on the ground, and my friend chalked a circle round his heart, and precipitately retired, for a native shooting squad losses no time in its deadly work. The man fell fearless to the last.

JAPANESE KNOTS.

The Japanese have no use for buttons, buckles, or hooks and eyes. Cord serves every purpose of fastening, and furnishes artistic possibilities seemingly without end. The Japanese have hundreds of knots. Some are as old as the time when history was recorded by a series of knots, just as it was in China and Peru before writing was invented. There are dozens of knots in common and ceremonial usage, and these every Japanese child can tie.

It was a little thing that recently

FORTUNES LOST AND WON

GREAT EVENTS THAT CAME FROM SMALL CAUSES.

How King Edward Lost \$22,000,000—Bankruptcy of Rupert Fritz.

One day in 1885 a German chemist named Fahrburg had been working with his chemicals and went to take tea without washing his hands. He found his bread and butter intensely sweet, and was much puzzled to account for it. Eventually he concluded that the sweet taste came from his fingers and went back to his laboratory and tasted the contents of every vessel he had used.

Very soon he found the right one, which contained the derivative of coal-tar now everywhere known as "saccharin," the product with 300 times the sweetening power of sugar, and the founder of its discoverer's fortune.

But fortunes are easier lost than won, and trifling are indeed the causes sometimes contributing to bring about the undesired result.

Even more curious were the apparently trivial events leading to the bankruptcy of Rupert Fritz, most noted of New York chefs, who obtained the contract for the luncheon at Shooter's Island on the occasion of the launching of the German Emperor's yacht Meteor.

As 2,000 guests were to be served, the caterer borrowed much of the plate, which included some very valuable silverware. The souvenirs, however, carried off by Fritz, were not made up to the mind which boy or girl to send on approbation. Finally he sent the millionaire twelve boys and twelve girls—who constituted the entire school, a small one—with a request that he should choose himself. The millionaire, however, had no time to do so, and the children were put up for the night, and the millionaire and his wife held a solemn consultation.

Finally the children were put up for the night, and the millionaire and his wife held a solemn consultation. The cost, however, was a great expense to the caterer.

But for the apparently trivial act of one of his predecessors on the throne, King Edward would have been a much richer man to-day than he is. King Charles I, with great lack of foresight, exchanged his shares in the New River Company for

A VALUELESS FARM.

The shares were then worth practically nothing, but as King Charles held thirty-six of them, and a single share fetched \$664,000 in a recent sale, it is a simple matter of multiplication to see that King Edward is at the present moment poorer by some \$22,104,000 than he might have been.

That such a trifle, on the other hand, as an old lady's dream, should lead to an interesting present direct from Queen Alexandra herself, is an instance of quite a different kind. Some little time ago Mrs. Izard, the aged wife of a railway porter in Croydon, dreamt more than once that Her Majesty presented her with a chair, a shawl, and a Bible. The repetition of the dream induced her to write to the Queen. In due time one of Her Majesty's chaplains visited Croydon, and made full inquiries into her circumstances, with the result that the old lady was made happy by the receipt of a beautiful warm shawl and a handsome Bible, with an inscription on the fly-leaf in the Queen's own handwriting.

It was in the Queen's native Denmark, by the way, that a one-time act of kindness had recently an unexpected result. During the outbreak of the Copenhagen workmen's strike in 1887, the public were appealed to for contributions. An old couple named Petersen, having no money, sent them their wedding-rings as their sole contribution for the relief of the starving people. The organization kept the rings as a momento of this kind act. The other day the old couple celebrated their golden wedding under very distressing circumstances. They were actually starving. This came to the knowledge of the Copenhagen workmen. A collection was organized, and in a few days the old couple received \$400 in cash and two new wedding-rings.

A WEDDING RING.

too, seems an insignificant trifle to bind some 70,000 couples in the bonds of matrimony. Yet this is the record already held by the ring worn by the lady-superintendent at the New York Immigration depot on Ellis Island. Thousands of girls arrive yearly from Europe without sufficient means, coming for the sole reason that their "young men" have written for them. These girls have the alternative put to them—deportation or marriage on the spot. The men, who as a rule, have been waiting on the landing-stage, are called in, and the marriage performed. Six thousand marriages are, on the average, performed in a year on Ellis Island, and the ring necessary for the function is always lent for the occasion by the lady-superintendent.

A "canard" means in French a duck; in English the word has come to mean a hoax or fabricated news-story. It has its origin in an amusing triviality. About fifty years ago a French journalist described how he had managed to eat twenty ducks at a single sitting. He had placed twenty of these voracious birds together, and one of them, having been cut up into very small pieces, was glutonously gobbled up by the other nineteen. Another bird was then sacrificed for the remainder and so on, until one duck was left, which thus contained in its body the other nineteen. This the journalist ate himself. The story caught on, and was copied into every newspaper of Europe, and thus the "canard" became immortalized.

In like manner fashion across the term "bucket shop," now everywhere applied to fraudulent stockbroking schemes. Some years ago, on the New York Corn Exchange, there used to be shops where buckets containing grain were hung up, and the proprietors announced their willingness to sell grain which in reality

they did not possess.

Hence financial houses which sold stocks and shares on the same system came to be called "bucket shops."

It was a little thing that recently

brought comparative riches to Adolf Schnipf, a youth who drives a baker's van in Munich. A little boy darted into the road dragging a toy cart and Schnipf nearly ran over him. The boy was not hurt, but he ran off, leaving behind him his cart, which consisted of a broken violin. Schnipf took the violin to a musical instrument maker, who pronounced it a genuine Altbau, and offered him \$200 for it. Schnipf then sought out the boy's parents, who accepted the offer, and generously "went halves" with the baker's youth.

It seems a trifling thing for a rich and childless man to write to a foundling school saying he wishes to adopt one of the children. Yet such a trifle had recently tremendous results.

In response to an application of this kind made by an American millionaire couple—a Mr. and Mrs. Lake, who reside in France—the director of the school could not make up his mind which boy or girl to send on approbation. Finally he sent the millionaire twelve boys and twelve girls—who constituted the entire school, a small one—with a request that he should choose himself.

At Savinovskaya, in Russia, is a pauper house. It has been entirely built of blocks of paper-mache, even the foundation and roof being made from that material. So, too, are the chimneys, although the paper used in their construction was first mingled with a fire-proof material.

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JAPS LOST 7,000 MEN

Three of the Principal Port Arthur Forts Have Been Destroyed.

JAPS PLANTED SIEGE GUNS.

A despatch from Tokio, received in London, states that the Erlung, Fushurung and Mokobujama forts have been destroyed by the Japanese. Their attacks on the Songshu and Kookwan forts were repulsed. The Japanese losses are stated to have been nearly seven thousand men.

According to unofficial advices from Port Arthur, the Japanese escalated the parades of the forts and transported mountain and field guns, which they employed against the enemy.

The attack was directed against Sungsheshan, Erlungshan and the north forts of the East Kekwanshan.

Commenting upon the despatch that bodies of specially trained swordsmen were at the front of the Japanese troops who charged into the Russian forts and engaged the defenders, the Times says the information confirms various vague reports that have come from Japan in recent months. These reports told of a corps of "fort stormers" that had been formed in the Japanese army. It had been trained for years, and its special province in this war was to capture Port Arthur.

Of the nature of this body no correspondent has been permitted to speak as it was evidently intended to surprise the Russians.

Probably the troops belong to the

Samurai class, and are descendants of the men whose skill in wielding the sword has never been surpassed.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Gen. Kourapatkin reports that there has been active skirmishing on the left flank for three days. The opinion is now expressed by the general staff that the Japanese intend taking the offensive, as they cannot afford to wait until the Russians are further reinforced.

It is held that the fighting to the eastward is

coupled with the purpose of feeling out the Russian positions preparatory to an advance in that direction; but as there are about 70,000 Russian troops south-west of Sintsin, where fighting occurred on Nov. 26, and probably twice as many more in the mountains between Bentsiputze and Sintsin, any Japanese move from this quarter would entail serious fighting.

At the same time correspondents at the front continue to

scout the idea of serious fighting be-

ing imminent.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from Tokio says: A report was received here late Sunday night stating that a special detachment of Japanese swordsmen, under Major-Gen. Nakanuru, effected an entrance into a certain Port at Port Arthur at 9 o'clock, and were fighting fiercely at the time the despatch was sent. Another detachment, under Maj.-Gen. Sato, entered the Russian camp through the fortifications.

THE NEW ATTACK.

A despatch from Tokio says: Imperial headquarters has just issued the following announcement:

The works for our attack have been nearly completed against Sungshu Mountain (Port Arthur), and the forts lying eastward therefrom, and a general assault was made on the afternoon of Nov. 26th, but owing to the enemy's stubborn resistance our object has not yet been accomplished.

The fighting still continues.

FIRING ON PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A great bombardment of Port Arthur is understood to have opened Saturday morning.

In a telegram sent through Gen. Kourapatkin, Gen. Stoessel reports that an attack made by the Japanese on Port Arthur on Nov. 21 was repulsed.

MEANS LIFE OR DEATH.

A despatch from Tokio says: Discussing the war, on the eve of the assembling of the Diet on Sunday, Premier Katsura said:

"Russia must see that the war cannot be concluded by the issues of a few battles. With us the war means life or death, and not one of our 45,000,000 brethren remains ignorant of the vital issue at stake."

"We are prepared to sacrifice our last man and our last cent for this war."

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Gen. Kourapatkin telegraphs a description of a Japanese attack on Nov. 24, against a Russian detachment near Yensien on the front of the left flank.

"The fighting," Gen. Kourapatkin says, "was fierce, almost amounting to a bayonet engagement, but the enemy were everywhere repulsed, and suffered severely. The attack was renewed the following morning, the Japanese having been reinforced, but again was repulsed, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon a blizzard and fog greatly hindered artillery fire. The Japanese continued to advance, under cover of the fog, but our forces held their positions, and the firing subsequently slackened. The Russian losses were nine killed and fifty-seven wounded."

"On Nov. 26 the Japanese resumed the offensive, and endeavored to envelop our left flank whilst advancing against our centre."

"I have received no later reports."

Gen. Kourapatkin also describes the bayonetting of twenty Japanese be-

longing to a patrol during a reconnaissance on the night of Nov. 25.

JAPS REPORT VICTORIES.

A despatch from Tokio says: Manchurian headquarters, reporting on Sunday, says: "From the night of Nov. 25th until the morning of Nov. 26th a body of the enemy's infantry attacked our troops in the vicinity of Sungtung and Shantau, but the attack was completely repulsed by us."

"The enemy's artillery, posted to the east of the Ta Mountain, vigorously shelled the vicinities of Manchurian and Kuchitza, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov. 26th, but we suffered no damage."

"On the right bank of the Hun River a body of the enemy's cavalry attacked Manchurian on Nov. 25th, but was driven back by our force."

"On Nov. 24th the enemy set fire to Shantau, and most of the village was burned."

END CLOSE AT HAND.

The Moscow correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph claims to know that the despatches Gen. Stoessel, the commander at Port Arthur, sent by the destroyer Rastropov to Chefoo contained a frank statement of the hopelessness of the situation. Gen. Stoessel used words which can be literally translated, "The garrison is being starved out." He evidently attached great importance to the Czar receiving his communication in time to enable a decision to be reached as to how he was to act in view of the absolute certainty of the fall of the fortress. Hence the sacrifice of the Rastropov, which was sunk by her commander in Chefoo harbor after she had delivered her despatches rather than to have her fall into the hands of the Japanese.

ON THE SHA RIVER.

A despatch from London says: Field Marshal Oyama, Gen. Kourapatkin, and the correspondents briefly report Russian reconnaissances on the Sha River. There has been sharp skirmishing, in which there were several casualties, but neither army is advancing. English correspondents on the Japanese side say that the situation is unaltered. The Russians occasionally attack isolated points, but gain no advantages. The Russian cannonade has lately daily lessened in regularity and intensity. Marshal Oyama and his generals are confident that the Japanese positions cannot be successfully assailed, whatever reinforcements the Russians bring against them.

JAPS OCCUPIED POUTUEN.

A despatch from Field Headquarters, Gen. Oku's Army, via Fusun says: The Russians are showing some activity in front of Gen. Oku's army. At dawn on Friday detachments attacked on two places the left and centre divisions. The centre repulsed the attack immediately and the left did also after a hard fight. As a result of the repulse the Japanese occupied Poutuen. The Russians left many dead on the field.

JAPS HOLD THEIR GROUND.

A despatch from Gen. Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusun, says: The reports circulated during the past week in the eastern papers and probably telegraphed abroad to the effect that Gen. Kourapatkin, in making a general advance, had pushed back the Japanese left a distance of three miles, are wholly unfounded. The situation has remained entirely unchanged during the last month except that both armies have doubtless strengthened their defences and accumulated supplies in time.

The Russians continue their reconnaissances in front of the Japanese left, but there has been no general engagement or change in the Japanese entrenched positions.

The Japanese continue to ignore

the daily shelling which takes place in front of the central army, and in many places the whole line of trenches is so close that the Japanese can draw fire at any time by displaying caps on sticks.

A few casualties result daily from rifle fire.

ITS CAPTURE CERTAIN.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Times says that the publication of unofficial news from Port Arthur is no longer prohibited. The Japanese' works are progressing rapidly, notwithstanding numerous party articles, which are made mostly at night. It is noticeable that a leading journal, which recently urged an immediate assault, regardless of the loss of life, now deprecates the same, inasmuch as the capture of the fortress is certain in the near future. This reflects the national mood, which is calm and confident. The prospect of the arrival of the Baltic fleet exhilarates Admiral Togo's squadron, which is longing to exchange the monotony of the blockade for a decisive fight.

The casualties in the assaults from Aug. 19 to 24 are published. The total amounts to 14,000, including 550 officers, of whom 200 were killed. The assaults failed as regards the main fortifications, but resulted in the capture of the two Panlungshan forts, furnishing commanding positions for shelling and aiding materially in hastening the end. For this reason the Japanese can not dismound by the terrible cost.

Prisoners say that the effective strength of the garrison does not exceed 8,000, of which number only one-third are provided with winter clothing.

There are numerous cases of opthalmia owing to want of sleep. A thousand of the Russians died in battle and from dysentery between Oct. 26 and Nov. 12.

The rumors of the sinking of a hospital ship at Port Arthur are believed in Tokio, but they are not confirmed officially.

COAL STORES BURNED.

A despatch from Tokio says: Telegraphing on Thursday the headquarters of the army before Port Arthur reports:

"The conflagration in the buildings near the arsenal, caused by our naval guns, which are reported on Wednesday, began about noon, Nov. 22, continued until 2 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 23. It is probable that the coal stores have been burned."

MORE TROOPS FOR RUSSIA.

A despatch from Odessa says: The Emperor received in the palace at Tsarsko-Selo M. Shipoff of Moscow, M. Patrunkevitch of Tver, M. Rodzianko of Ekaterinoslav and Count Heiden, four prominent members of the Zemstvo Congress, and the Zemstvo went to Tsarsko-Selo by Imperial command.

At their audience it is understood, they explained fully their position and reiterated the views expressed by the memorandum that the salvation from ruin by revolution lay in the adoption of the general ideas expressed in the memorial that the salvation from

greatly impressed by what he heard, and asked many questions. While it is understood, that he gave no indication of his purpose, except the sympathy he displayed, the delegation when it returned to St. Petersburg was in high spirits.

The news that the delegation had been given an audience by the Emperor spread like wildfire through the city at night and created a tremendous sensation, rejoicing among liberals and amazement among the uncompromising supporters of the old regime.

JAPS USING OLD RIFLES.

The war correspondent of the Echo de Paris writes: "In the Battle of the Sha River the belligerents used twice as many projectiles as at Liao-Yang. In one day more than 200,000 shells were fired and 30,000 men put out of action on each side. Seventy per cent. of the Russian wounded will rejoin the ranks after a two-weeks' stay in the hospital.

"The wounds caused by the Japanese bullets are for the most part slight, except when they occur in the abdomen. The Japanese are, however, beginning to use old rifles, the bullets of which are encased in copper and the wounds of which cause blood poisoning. All the reserves are armed with these."

SUBMARINES FOR JAPAN.

A despatch from Yokohama says:

"Five submarine boats arrived here on Wednesday. It is stated that they comprise the first consignment of 50 Holland boats that have been ordered in the United States.

ONLY 2,000 ACTIVE TROOPS.

The Wei-Hai-Wei correspondent of the London Daily Express says that the Russians who arrived there from Port Arthur in a lifeboat on Wednesday admit that they stole the boat for the purpose of escaping from the besieged city. They say that water and ammunition are very scarce in Port Arthur, but that there is food enough there to last for several months. There have been many deaths from typhus fever. There are now fewer than 2,000 able-bodied troops forming the active garrison. Twenty thousand are sick or wounded.

A despatch from Tokio to the Standard reports increasing desertions from Port Arthur garrison into the Japanese lines, the stories of the deserters tell indicating the demoralization of the Russian defenders. The same correspondent says the Russian forts on the sea-front of Port Arthur no longer fire on the approach of Japanese warships.

A despatch to the Chronicle from Chefoo states that the Japanese have captured the British steamer Tung-Chow, bound from Shanghai for Port Arthur with 30,000 cases of canned meat. The Russo-Chinese Bank financed the attempt to run the blockade, which cost \$185,000. The captain's bonus was \$20,000. The steamer cleared for Kiao-chau, the German port in Shantung Province, China.

It is reliably reported that the digging of tunnels to pierce the scraps at the Sungshushan, Erlungshan and Tungkikwan Forts has already begun. The sappers are making satisfactory progress against 203 Metro Hill, which, when it is captured, will render the harbor untenable for the Russian warships.

CAPTURE RUSSIAN CAMP.

A despatch from Tokio says: On

Monday last a detachment captured the Russian camp at Itsuzhan. The Russians were reinforced, and endeavored to retake the camp with a force of 600 infantry and 300 cavalry and four guns. After a fight that lasted three hours, they were driven toward the Tien River Pass, leaving forty dead and six prisoners taken, together with considerable equipments. The Japanese casualties were about thirty.

ENROLLING CHINESE.

A despatch to St. Petersburg from Harbin states that the Japanese

have opened a recruiting office for Chinese at Shantung, 85 kilometers from Siamming. They have distributed thousands of circulars, inviting Chinese to enrol under the Japanese flag and fight the European.

The circulars point out that the religions of the Chinese and Japanese are identical, and their languages similar. At the outset the Japanese enlisted daily an average of 7,000 men, who were immediately supplied with Japanese uniforms. Subsequent differences reduced the enlistments to a thousand. The recruits are called voluntary militia. They were sent to Yinkow, whence they were distributed to Japanese regiments in the field. The Japanese vouches for the truth of his story.

FUNERALS SNOWBOUND.

Roads Are Impassable in the British Provinces.

A London despatch says: Unprecedented snowfalls continue in the British provinces. Many places and villages are isolated, and everywhere in the North railway communication is delayed and in some parts entirely stopped. There are instances of funerals being snowbound between the house and the cemetery, and children have had to be dug out of drifts between their houses and the schools. Even in West Cornwall, and the Island of Jersey, where snow is a rarity, heavy falls are reported.

The casualities in the assaults from Aug. 19 to 24 are published. The total amounts to 14,000, including 550 officers, of whom 200 were killed.

The assaults failed as regards the main fortifications, but resulted in the capture of the two Panlungshan forts, furnishing commanding positions for shelling and aiding materially in hastening the end. For this reason the Japanese can not dismount by the terrible cost.

Prisoners say that the effective

strength of the garrison does not exceed 8,000, of which number only

one-third are provided with winter clothing.

DEATH OF JOHN BERTRAM.

Prominent Canadian Succumbs to Appendicitis.

A Toronto despatch says: After an illness of some months Mr. John Bertram, president of the Bertram Electric Works, one of the best known men in Ontario, died on Monday night at his residence, 19 Winter Road. The end was not unexpected. Mr. Bertram had been operated upon for appendicitis about four weeks ago and never entirely recovered.

ON NOV. 26 THE JAPANESE RESTAURED THE OFFENSIVE.

The offensive, and endeavored to en-

velop our left flank whilst advancing against our centre.

"I have received no later reports."

Gen. Kourapatkin also describes the bayonetting of twenty Japanese be-

A NEW ERA FOR RUSSIA.

Reformers Requested to Interview the Czar.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:

"The unexpected may happen after all. The meeting of the Zemstvos, the First Russian Congress, as it is now called, may indeed mark the inauguration of a new era for Russia. Emperor Nicholas, the initiator of the plan for universal disarmament, may turn back upon the reactionaries and crown his reign by granting to his subjects the constitution which his grandfather had already prepared when he fell by the hand of an assassin. The basis of such a possibility is the significant fact that late Friday afternoon the Emperor received in the palace at Tsarsko-Selo M. Shipoff of Moscow, M. Patrunkevitch of Tver, M. Rodzianko of Ekaterinoslav and Count Heiden, four prominent members of the Zemstvo Congress, and the Zemstvo went to Tsarsko-Selo by Imperial command.

At their audience it is understood, they explained fully their position and reiterated the views expressed by the memorandum that the salvation from

ruin by revolution lay in the adoption of the general ideas expressed in the memorial that the salvation from

greatly impressed by what he heard, and asked many questions. While it is understood, that he gave no indication of his purpose, except the sympathy he displayed,

the delegation when it returned to St. Petersburg was in high spirits.

The news that the delegation had been given an audience by the Emperor spread like wildfire through the city at night and created a tremendous sensation, rejoicing among liberals and amazement among the uncompromising supporters of the old regime.

The following quoted are those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white at \$1.02 to \$1.03 outside. No. 2 coarse at \$1.02 to \$1.03 east, and No. 2 spring at \$1.02 to \$1.03 east.

Millets—Oats at \$1.02 to \$1.03 outside.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at \$1.02 to \$1.03 east, and No. 3 at \$1.02 to \$1.03 east.

Peas—With prices ruling at 67 to 68 outside.

Corn—The market is quiet, with new Canadian 40c bid west; new American yellow, 54c on track, Toronto, Old American No. 3 yellow, 66c, and old No. 3 mixed, 64c, Toronto.

Rye—The market is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 75 to 76c outside.

Buckwheat—The market is nominal at 55 to 56c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Meal—In track, 40c; in sacks, 39c; in barrels, 38c.

Feathers—The market is quiet, with 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Feathers, short—1,200 to 1,300 lbs. \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Feathers, long—1,200 to 1,300 lbs. \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Feathers, short—1,200 to 1,300 lbs. \$1.40 to \$1.50.

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THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1904.

The Two Conventions.

The great Liberal convention which met in Toronto last week continued two days, and after considering the situation adopted a platform which they hope will strengthen the Ross government at the approaching elections. The most contentious subject before the convention was that of temperance, and after committee had considered the question for a good part of two days they submitted a report which, excepting one clause, was adopted by the convention. The report as adopted is as follows:

1. Any legislation against the drink evil is in the interest of the people of Ontario.

2. In any municipality a vote on Local Option can be brought on by a petition signed by 25 per cent of the rate-payers without reference to or action by the Municipal Council. If desired, the people can choose between abolishing the bars, restricting the present license law, or putting the business under Government control.

3. No new licenses are to be issued in New Ontario, the Government to take charge of the sales for medicinal purposes.

4. In license municipalities no new licenses shall be issued except on the petition of 50 per cent of the electors of the polling sub-division interested.

5. Any license-holder convicted twice of violating the law shall lose his license.

The clause which was not adopted seemed too radical for the party managers led by Hon. Messrs. Graham and Mackay, and, therefore, they fought hard against strong opposition to kill it and succeeded. This vote of contention, designated as clause 8, was as follows:

"That in each municipality a vote be taken at the municipal election of 1906, on the two questions of abolition of the bar and abolition of shop licenses, the result to be decisive, and to go into effect at the expiration of the then outstanding licenses, and that all necessary legislation be introduced in the meantime to enable this to be done. In municipalities in which licenses are continued a similar vote may be taken at any time after three years."

The objections to it were that the passing of clause 2, cited above, attained the same result, that it was unfair and illiberal to allow temperance people to have a chance to bring on a vote every three years, and not give the liquor men the same privilege, that it would be useless to insist on a vote in all the constituencies, for the reason that there were at present 188 municipalities where there were no licenses. The greatest objection, however, was that if the clause passed the Liberals would be certain to lose Brockville, Kingston, Ottawa, East York, and the

majority of the constituencies of Eastern Ontario.

It is evident from what has been said by leading temperance men that the platform as adopted is not at all satisfactory; and is considered by many as likely to cause many to withdraw their support from the Ross government at the coming election.

The Conservative conference also adopted a resolution on temperance, which is as follows:

"That this conference, recognizing that abuses exist in connection with the liquor traffic, places itself on record as being in full sympathy with all well-directed efforts to promote temperance and moral reform."

This resolution is, if anything, less satisfactory than the other; but then it has been known all along that no advanced legislation on temperance was to be expected from the Conservative party, and therefore where nothing was expected there is not disappointment.

A New Dairy Paper for Canada.

It is probable that Canada will shortly have a new dairy paper. Committees appointed by the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations have been considering the matter, as a result of which it has practically been decided to form a joint stock company to start such a paper and conduct it as the official organ of both associations. Stock in this company will be limited to parties directly interested in dairying. It is expected the first number of the magazine will be published in time for distribution at the annual convention of the Dairymen's Associations in January.

Although dairying is one of the leading industries of Canada, there has never been any regular dairy paper and dairymen generally have long felt the need for such an organ. It is estimated that there are about 325,000 people in Canada directly interested in dairying, of which about 100,000 live in Ontario. It is probable that the dairy paper and the Canadian Horticulturist, the official organ of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, will be published under one management. The dairy paper will be issued semi-monthly for 60 cents a year, or two years for \$1, thus ensuring a large circulation. As both papers have fields of their own, it is expected there will be any conflict with the already established farm papers.

To avoid the war Russian reservists continue to escape in large numbers.

An Emergency Medicine.

For sprains, bruises, burns, scalds and similar injuries, there is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It sooths the wound and not only gives instant relief from pain, but causes the parts to heal in about one third the time required by the usual treatment. As it is an antiseptic all danger from blood poisoning is avoided. Sold by Morton & Haight.

Ayer's

One dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at bedtime prevents night coughs of children. No croup. No bronchitis. A

Cherry Pectoral

doctor's medicine for all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs. Sold for over 60 years.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for eight years. There is nothing equal to it for coughs and colds, especially for children. W. H. BRYANT, Lowell, Mass.

25c., 50c., \$1.00.
All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO.
Lowell, Mass.

for Night Coughs

Keep the bowls open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime, just one.

The Word "Marmalade."

The word "marmalade" is apparently derived from the Portuguese marmelo, "quince," which, again, is from mid-Latin malomelum, Greek melon, "honeyapple," or "sweet apple." The word is at least as old as the reign of Henry VIII. The following sentence occurs in a letter from that monarch: "He most heartily thanketh her good ladyship for her marmario," which by a comparison of other letters was apparently made of quinces.

Anne Basset, Lady Lisle's daughter, gives the name "codinac" to her mother's dainty. Her letters giving the account of the presentation of the said marmalade to the king and relating how he desired a repetition of the same as soon as might be have been printed more than once.

Animals Which Rarely Drink.

Naturalists have discovered many animals which seem to need no water or which drink only at rare intervals. There is a certain breed of gazelles which never drink, and the llamas of Patagonia live for years without taking water. There is a particular class of cattle near Losere, in France, that rarely touches water, but in spite of this fact these cattle give milk of a rich quality, from which excellent cheese is made. Many naturalists have the theory that hares do not drink or that water is not a necessity for them, and that the dew on the grass is sufficient for their needs.

Ten U. S. fishing vessels were seized by the Curlew for illegal fishing in Passamaquoddy Bay, N. B.

Fur Garments.

We carry a complete stock of Reliable Fur Garments, every one of which is made up to our special order. The skins are all carefully selected and guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

Every Lady should possess a Fur Jacket, especially if she has much driving to do.

Besides Seal and Persian Lamb, we carry a finely selected stock of Russian Lamb, Bokhara, Astrachan, Greenland Seal, Near Seal and Electric Seal.

Also Cloth Jackets lined with Fur and with large fur collars and reverses.

These are all marked in plain figures at the closest cash price consistent with quality.

We invite your inspection and comparison which we feel confident will be of great interest to you. We will be pleased to give estimates for any class of fur garments.

Fur Muffs, Scarfs, Ruffs, Stoles, Collars, Gauntlets and Caps, in all the fashionable furs. See them.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

BELLEVILLE.

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Travelling with our Own Pullman, Sleeping and Dining Cars.

BEECHER'S

MAGNIFICENT
SCENIC
PRODUCTION

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The Most Gorgeous Production on the American Stage.

Superb Band

AND

Imperial Orchestra

OF SOLOISTS

WILL RENDER A

Noonday Concert

ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE
AND A GRAND

Street Concert

AT 7 O'CLOCK, P.M.

In front of the Opera House on date of performance.



This is undoubtedly the
Only Complete, Perfect and
Satisfactory

MUSIC CORPS

Ever Carried with a Theatrical Company, rendering a
Splendid, Delightful,
Elevating

Musical Entertainment

Embellishing an Almost Endless
Succession of Exhibitional
Displays with the Most
Perfect Harmony
of Sounds.

A MUSICAL ORGANIZATION OF
INTERNATIONAL FAME.

The Most Beautiful Stage Picture of a Plantation Ever Painted
ST. CLAIR'S RESIDENCE BY MOONLIGHT

Realistic Scenes of the Mississippi River and the Great \$500 Picture.

WE CARRY EVERY PARTICLE OF SCENERY

That is essential for the proper presentation of this play.

MAN-HUNTING
8 Siberian Bloodhounds 8

Trained to participate in the Drama.

25 - PEOPLE - 25

A CARD.

I beg to announce that the combination I have organized this season, for the presentation of Harriet Beecher Stowe's immortal Drama, "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," is immeasurably superior, in every respect, to any heretofore offered the public.

To fully accomplish this I have spared no expense in securing the first and Appropriate Scenery, Mechanical and Electrical Effects, etc.

My long experience as an amateur caterer has taught me that the best article offered is invariably the surest means of attaining a Good Reception and a success, and in attending the requirements and desires of the theatre-going public, I am sure of establishing my own success in a managerial capacity. I therefore assert, without a fear of dissent, that I have succeeded in placing before the public the Great Drama, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in a style of equipment that has never before been seen on the American stage.

Thanking the public for past favors, I beg to be

Obediently,

A. W. BEECHER.

Music Hall,
STIRLING, SATURDAY Eve., DEC. 3.

ADMISSION,

25c. and 35c.



ELIZA CROSSING THE ICE

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LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow
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with which to buy
a home, a farm or
pay off a mortgage
or on your personal note with absolutely
no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to
pay it back in small monthly
payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with
MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS
COMPANY will furnish you with
the money to buy your home or pay off
your mortgage in any locality and charge
you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time
but consult at once.

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Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

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E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

NEWS-ARGUS

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E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and
agent for Quinto Laundry.
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto,
Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,
G. E. MCNELL, M.D., C.M.,
G. Late Hospital Surgeon, Medical General
Hospital; formerly resident in the
Royal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in
diseases in Women in General Hospital. Licensed
State Illinois State Board of Health, and Member
College of Physicians and Surgeons of
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STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIRLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
Medical Faculty, will visit Stirling
professionally the last Friday in each
month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas,
and the modern instruments known to
dentists, used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

IS YOUR LIFE...
INSURED?

WHY NOT?

You're Not Safe

from accident or death at any time. If
your capital is limited, then you should
make provision for your family with a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

If you will give us your age we will sub-
mit figures and give you full particulars
without charge. You will be surprised
when you know how little it costs to be
safe.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE

Pointed Paragraphs

The hardest bird to catch is the eagle
on a \$20 gold piece.

If a girl marries well her friends over-
look her other faults.

The average man is always wanting
to do something he can't.

The application of a porous plaster is
a great drawback to lovemaking.

Many an odd fellow in this country
doesn't belong to an I. O. O. F. lodge.

If a man has the cheek to ask a girl to
marry him she seldom has the face to refuse.

Some men would have no excuse for
living if their wives didn't take in
boards.

One get-up-and-git man is better than
a dozen of the wait-for-something-to-
turn-up brand.

A girl always tells a young man that
she can cook—and she always tells
other girls that she can't.

It is stated that the general elections
for the Ontario Legislature will be held
in January.

The Liberal majority in the new
House of Commons is 65, with the Yu-
kon to be heard from.

There was a heavy snowfall in some
parts of Ontario on Saturday night and
Sunday morning last. At Seaforth
there was two feet of snow on the level.
At London and vicinity there was over
a foot of snow.

Japan has made known the condi-
tions on which she is ready to close
hostilities. These consist in the return
of Manchuria to China, the dismantling
of Port Arthur, and the establishment
of Korean independence, with the right
of the Japanese to acquire land.

A warrant has been issued for the
arrest of Samuel Harryett, Police Mag-
istrate at Bancroft, implicated by Sat-
urday's evidence in the bogus ballot-box
conspiracy.

Nine bogus ballot-boxes were recovered
from Loughboro Lake, near Syden-
ham, by Detective Parkinson and Ed-
ward Ruttan. They are now in safe
keeping in Belleville.

Drilling operations at the Melrose oil
well have been closed down for the
winter, and will be resumed in the
spring, as the company having the
drilling in charge consider the indica-
tions good. The depth of the well at
present is 1855 feet.

The O. R. MEDICINE Co., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the tenth column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and under,
25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75 cents. Matter set in larger than the ordinary
type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Train-schedule at Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
MAIL & EX.—6:27 a.m. PASSENGER.—10:17 a.m.
MAIL & EX.—6:42 p.m. PASSENGER.—8:45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY DEC. 1, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Go to Ward's for good Underwear.

The Rev. J. C. Bell will preach an-
niversary sermons at Havelock on Sun-
day next.

I am paying 70c. for Rye at the mill.
C. J. BOLDREICK.

Byron O. Lott was in Toronto on Sun-
day evening, and is believed to have
gone east by the 10 o'clock train.

Mrs. Thos. Heard has returned home
after spending a few days with her daughter
Mrs. Alf. Chard, of Keene.

J. W. Bengough was a host in him-
self and kept his hearers in a contin-
ual roar.—Globe, Mar. 18.

Nearly a ton and a half of dressed
poultry was shipped from here on Tues-
day, and also a number of live chickens
to Lindsay.

Don't forget to leave order for that New
Suit at Fred Ward's. Some swell patterns
to choose from.

The Rev. Wm. Johnston of Havelock
will preach Missionary sermons in the
Methodist Church, Stirling, next Sun-
day, morning and evening.

The month of November has been un-
usually dry. If fact there has been
scarcely any rain during the whole
month, and complaints are heard on all
sides of wells and cisterns being dry.

Ward's Ready-To-Wear Suits and Over-
coats are taking the lead. They are just
right. Try them.

Don't fail to hear J. W. Bengough on
Tuesday evening next. Canada's greatest
cartoonist and humorist. Reserved
seats at Fred T. Ward's store.

Heavy falls of snow are reported from
different parts of the Province and there is good sleighing a few miles
north of here, but as yet this district
has not received much of the beautiful.

The Big Run on Ward's Furs has com-
menced. You'll find the best here.

Mr. Ed. Ashley, who is employed as
clerk with W. R. Mather, met with a
rather painful accident on Tuesday last.
He was engaged straightening up some
goods and a pair of tailor's shears which
was lying amongst them, fell and struck him on the foot cutting an artery.

The only original Bengough—Can-
ada's greatest cartoonist—will appear in
the Music Hall here on Tuesday even-
ing next, when he will give one of his
unique entertainments. He is a de-
lightful humorist, and a host in him-
self. One continued roar of laughter.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to T. H.
Bradley, or leaving goods here are requested
to call and get them and settle before
Dec. 5th next. Any debts not paid by that
time will be placed in court for collection.

T. H. BRADLEY.

When Byron O. Lott's name was called
in Magistrate Flint's court in Bel-
leville on Tuesday he did not respond,
and in consequence his bail was estre-
mated.

Mr. Flint stated that the bail was
for \$4000, divided as follows: The ac-
cused for \$2,000, his father-in-law, Henry
Brown, \$1,000, and George Whitty of
Stirling and Wm. H. Lott of Bel-
leville, \$500 each. It is believed that
Lott has gone to the United States. He
was seen in Toronto on Sunday last.

Sine Creamery commenced operations
for the season on Nov. 9th, and has
made since then over 7,000 lbs. of butter,
which has been shipped to Toronto and
Montreal. The price charged for
manufacturing is 8½ cents per lb., the
same as other seasons, and will continue
at that price for this season. Farmers
must be blind to their own interests
when they will make their butter at
home, which is only worth 14 or 15c.
when creamy butter sells at 20c. or
better. Thus if they would patronize
the creamery they would secure a higher
price for their produce, as well as
save the woman of the house, who gen-
erally has to perform the most of the
labor in connection with the manu-
facture of dairy butter.

During the past week England has
suffered from one of the worst snow
storms, and also from the severest cold
experienced in many years. In some
places railway trains were blockaded
for two days.

Mr. Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts,
a strong advocate of reciprocity, says a
hundred million dollars of American
capital has been invested in Canada in
manufacturing, along American lines.
He says our tariff makes it necessary
for American manufacturers to estab-
lish branches in Canada to hold the
business. However that may affect
Americans, it will not cause dissatisfaction
on this side of the border. It rather substantiates
the leading argument of protectionists.

At the present time twelve residents
of southern Manitoba are under heavy
bonds in United States courts charged
with smuggling wheat into United
States territory. There is a difference
of 50 cents per bushel in the prices of
flour in some parts of Manitoba, and
those which prevail across the line in
the States. The Government may have
some difficulty in proving that the men
did not really intend to pay duty, and
while numerous arrests have been made
within the past two weeks, the practice
continues, and hundreds of bushels of
Canadian wheat daily find their way to
elevators on the United States side of
the line.

The new bridge across the Trent river
at Campbellford was opened for traffic
on Wednesday of last week.

W. J. Shibley, the fugitive Liberal
candidate in Frontenac, one of the
bogus ballot-box conspirators, is believed
to be in Boston.

A warrant has been issued for the
arrest of Samuel Harryett, Police Mag-
istrate at Bancroft, implicated by Sat-
urday's evidence in the bogus ballot-box
conspiracy.

Nine bogus ballot-boxes were recovered
from Loughboro Lake, near Syden-
ham, by Detective Parkinson and Ed-
ward Ruttan. They are now in safe
keeping in Belleville.

Drilling operations at the Melrose oil
well have been closed down for the
winter, and will be resumed in the
spring, as the company having the
drilling in charge consider the indica-
tions good. The depth of the well at
present is 1855 feet.

The O. R. MEDICINE Co., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" never grows old. There runs through it a vein of pathos, of deep, touching and sweet. Like the vision of a child, it is the innocence of its breath. In the character of Eva it is unique. Who does not cherish in memory some sweet angelic child, who seemed to touch this earth only as a transient visitor, who passed away with the dew of childhood's morning, too good, too pure for us? Was there ever a child like Eva? Yes, but her name is written upon gravestones. This good old play is unique because it is the only one that portrays that character.

The scenery is excellent. In the river scene one sees the flowing lakes and streams, the river moving down the stream. The plantation scene depicts a typical Southern home with its cotton fields, its mansion and its log cabins. The last scene in this picturesque drama has perhaps taxed the skilled painter and mechanic more than any other spectacle that the stage can boast. It is not flattery to say that the "The Beautiful Gates of Jordan" as now depicted by this company, is one of the most entrancing spectacles ever witnessed in this town.

Beechey's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company will appear at the Music Hall, Stirling, on Saturday evening, Dec. 3rd. Admission 25c, and 85c.

Divisional Court.

Before Meredith, C. J., MacMahon, J.,
Teetzel, J.

Bell v. Lott.—Judgment (G.A.B.) on
appeal by plaintiff from judgement of
senior Judge of County Court of Hastings
dismissing action for trespass to land and
searching dwelling-house of plaintiff in
township of Rawdon. The Judge withdrew
the case from the trial. Defendant was
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The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

"Don't utterly destroy the frame," Littimer said, resignedly. "It is reported to be Quertin Matys' work, and I had it cut to its present fashion. I'll go to the end of the gallery till the execution's over."

"On the contrary," Miss Lee said, firmly. "You will stay where you are told."

A little to his own surprise Littimer remained. He saw the nails driven firmly in and finished off with a punch so that there might be no danger of hammering the exquisitely wrought frame. Miss Lee stood regarding her work with a suggestion of pride.

"There," she said, "I flatter myself my carpenter could have done no better."

"You don't know our typical carpenter," Littimer said. "Here is Tredwell with telegram. For Miss Lee? I hope it isn't an intimation that some relative has died and left you a fortune. At least, if it is, you mustn't go until we've had one of those quarrels you promised me."

Christabel glanced at the telegram and slipped it into her pocket. There were just a few words in the telegram that would have been unintelligible to the ordinary understanding. The girl did not even comprehend, but Littimer's eyes were upon her and the cipher had to keep for a time. Littimer walked away at an intimation that his steward desired to see him.

Instantly the girl's manner changed. She glanced at the Rembrandt with a shrewd smile that meant something beyond a mere act of prudence well done. Then she went down to the library and began an eager search for a certain book. She found it at length, the "David Copperfield" in the "Charles Dickens" edition of the great novelist's work. For the next hour or so she was fitting over the pages with the cipher telegram spread out before her. It is not a nice thing to say, Miss Lee, but my son chose to take his mother's part. You know I had a son?"

"Yes," said Christabel, without looking up from the page she was peeling. "I have met him."

"Indeed. And what opinion did you form of my son, may I ask?"

"Well, I rather liked him. He seemed to me to be suffering from some great trouble, and trouble I am sure that was not of his own creating."

"Which means to say you feel rather sorry for Frank. But when you say the trouble was not of his own creating you are entirely mistaken. It is not a nice thing to say, Miss Lee, but my son was an older and most unmitigated young scoundrel. If he came here he would be ordered out of the house. So far as I am concerned, I have no son at all. He sides with his mother, and his mother has a considerable private fortune of her own. Where she is at the present moment I have no idea. Nor do I care. Seems odd, does it not, that I should have been very fond of that woman at one time, just as it seems odd to think that I should have once been fond of treacle tart?"

Littimer spoke evenly and quietly, with his eyes full upon the girl. He was deceiving himself, but he was not deceiving her for a moment. His callousness seemed to be all the more marked because the servants were in the room. But Christabel could see clearly what an effort it was.

"You love your wife still," she said, so low that only Littimer heard. His eyes flashed, his face flamed with a sudden spasm of pain.

"Are we to quarrel so early as this?" he whispered.

"I never quarrel," Christabel said coolly; "I leave my antagonist to do that. But I have met your son, and I like him. He may be weak, but he is a gentleman. You have made a mistake, and some day you will be sorry for it. Do you grow those orchids yourself?"

Littimer laughed, with no sign of anger remaining. All the same, Christabel could see that his thin brown hand was shaking. She noted the lines that pain had given under those shrewd black eyes.

"You must see my orchids," he said. "Most of the specimens I obtained myself. They tell me I have at least three unique kinds. And now, if you will permit me, I am going to smoke. The drawing-room is at your disposal, though I rarely enter it myself. I always retire at eleven, but that need not bind you in any way. It has been altogether a most delightful evening."

But Christabel did not dally long in the drawing-room. As she went upstairs and along the corridor she heard the snapping of the electric lights all over the house as the servants were preparing to retire. She paused just a moment in the alcove where the previous Rembrandt was and located carefully the position of the switch there. Then she returned to her own room, where she changed her dress for a simple black gown. A big clock somewhere was striking twelve as she finished. She looked out of her door. The whole house was in darkness, the silence seemed to cling like a curtain.

She paused for a moment as if afraid to take the next step. If it was fear, she shook it aside resolute-

ly and crept into the corridor. She carried something shining in her hands—something that gleamed in the dim, uncertain light from the big window. She stood just for an instant with a feeling that somebody was climbing up the ivy outside the house. She felt her way along until she came to the alcove containing the Rembrandt and then she stopped. Her hand slid along the wall till her fingers touched the switch of the electric light.

She stood for a long time there perfectly motionless. It was a still night outside, and there was nothing to account for the rustling of the ivy leaves. The rattling came in jerks, spasmodically, stopping every now and then and resuming again. It was no longer a matter of imagination; it was a certainty. Somebody was climbing up the ivy to the window.

"You have always been used to this class of life?" Littimer asked.

"There you are quite mistaken," Christabel said, coolly. "For the last few years my existence has been anything but bed of roses. And your mark, my lord, savors slightly of impudent curiosity. I might as well ask you why your family is not here."

"We agreed to differ," Littimer responded. I recollect it caused me a great deal of annoyance at the time. And my son chose to take his mother's part. You know I had a son?"

"Yes," said Christabel, without looking up from the peach she was peeling. "I have met him."

"Indeed. And what opinion did you form of my son, may I ask?"

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"I guess that it can't be done," Christabel said, drawlingly. "See stranger?"

Reginald Henson fairly gasped. As he turned round the ludicrous mixture of cunning and confusion, anger and vexation alarm on his face caused the girl to smile.

"I—I beg your pardon," he stammered.

"I said it can't be done," the girl drawled, coolly. "Sandow couldn't do it. The frame is made of iron and it is fixed to the wall by four long stays. It's a neat job, though I say myself. I surrounded Lord Littimer to have it done. And when I heard you two prowling about down there I was glad. I've got the other one."

"Oh, you've got the other one safe?" Henson said, blankly.

He would have liked to have burst out into a torrent of passion, only he recognised his position. The thing was shamefully funny. It was anything but nice for a man of his distinguished position to be detected in an act suspiciously like vulgar burglary. Still, there must be some plausible way out of the difficulty if he could only think of it. Only this girl with the quaint, pretty face and spectacles did not look in the least like a fool. He would have to try what blandishments would do.

"Are you aware who I am?" he asked blandly.

"What does it matter? I've got the other one, and no doubt he will be identified by the police. If he doesn't say too much he may get off with a light sentence. It is quite easy to see that you are the greater scoundrel of the two."

"My dear young lady, do you actually take me for a burglar?"

There was a note of deep pain in Henson's voice. He dropped into a chair again, with a feeling of utter weakness upon him. The girl's resolute mien and the familiar way in which she handled her revolver filled him with the deepest apprehension.

"I am a very old friend and relative of Lord Littimer's," he said.

"Oh, indeed. And is the other man a relative of Lord Littimer's also?"

"Oh, why, confound it, yes. The other man, as you call him, is Lord Littimer's only son."

Christabel glanced at Littimer, not without admiration.

"Well, you are certainly a cool hand," she said. "You are two clever thieves who have come here for the express purpose of robbing Lord Littimer of one of his art treasures. I happened to catch one, and he immediately becomes the son of the owner of the place. I am so fortunate as to bag the other bird, and he resolved himself into a relative of my host's. And you really expect me to believe a Hans Andersen fairy story like that!"

"I admit that appearances are against me," Henson said, humbly.

"But I am speaking the truth."

"Oh, indeed. Then why didn't you come in through the front door? The violent exercise you were taking just now must be dangerous to a man of your build!"

"I am afraid I shall have to make a clean breast of it," Henson said, with what he fondly imagined to be an engaging smile.

"You may, perhaps, be aware that yonder Rembrandt has a history. It was stolen from its present owner once, and I have always said that it will be stolen again. Many a time I urged Lord Littimer to make it secure."

"How grateful you should be to me for having done so!"

"Ah, you are cynical still, which is a bad thing for one so young and—charming. I came down here to see my very noble relative, and his son accompanied me. I came to try and make peace between father and son. But that is a family matter which, forgive me, I cannot discuss with a stranger. Our train was late and we should have been here long ago. On reaching the castle it struck me as a good idea to give Lord Littimer's lesson as to his carelessness. My idea was to climb through the window, abstract the Rembrandt, and slip quietly into my usual bedroom here. Then in the morning after the picture had been missed, I was going to tell the whole story. That is why Mr. Littimer entered this way and why I followed when I found that he had failed to return. It was a foolish thing to do, and the donouement has been most humiliating. I assure you that is all."

"Not quite," Christabel drawled. "There is something else."

"And what may that be my dear young lady?"

"To tell your story to Lord Littimer before you sleep. That kind of romance may do for Great Britain, but it wouldn't make good family reading in the States."

"But, my dear young lady, I beg of you, I implore you—"

"Come off the grass! I'm to let you go quietly to bed and retire myself. And that when morning arrives you will be missing together with as much plunder as you can carry away. No, sir."

Henson advanced before the weapon backed until he was in the doorway. Suddenly the girl gave him a push, shut the door to, and turned the key in the lock. Almost at the same instant another figure loomed large in the window-frames.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Lord Littimer returned, as he declared, with the spirits and appetite of a schoolboy. All the same, he did not for one moment abandon his usual critical analysis. He rattled on gaily, but he was studying his guest all the same. She might have been the typical American lady student, but he was not blind to the fact that the plain muslin and lace frock she wore was made in Paris or that her manners and style must have been picked up in the best society. She sat there under the shaded lights and behind the bank

We Keep on Telling You

about the vast superiority of

"SALADA"

CEYLON UNCOLORED GREEN tea to Japan. What we claim is true. You can prove it speedily by a tea pot infusion. Will you do so? See that you do. Sold in the same form as the famous "SALADA" Black tea. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

ON THE FARM.

TOUCH AS TO QUALITY.

There are certain terms that have come to us from our forefathers, which are supposed to indicate, quite definitely, the quality of the animals we are judging, and we are disposed to use them quite freely, such as "touch," "handling" and "quality." When we use one of these terms we mean to convey the same impression as when we use another, hence we call them synonymous terms. We have become accustomed to consider that external indications, as manifested by the skin of the animal, is an index to the character of the meat found beneath it. Only to a certain degree is this correct, as we consider quality at the present time. The time was, if an animal was covered with an outer coating of fat, it was accepted as being of good quality. Such a condition is not accepted as of the best quality at the present time.

That the skin is an index to the condition of the animal we are free to admit. A mere tyro knows very well that if an animal's hide is tight the animal is not thriving, and the first thing one will do if they are endeavoring to start an animal thriving after they have fed a little better for a short time, is to feel of the hide and see if it is loosening.

That the hide itself is an index to the character of the animal to a great extent, is also true; hence we hear the remark that a certain animal has a "thin papery hide and consequently lacks constitution," or that another has a "thick leathery hide" and is robust and capable of making a good ruster. The medium hide comes nearer what is generally desired.

When we speak of quality in an animal as indicated by the touch we meet a different problem. There are several things that are to be considered, Natural conditions, or what is called in modern parlance, temperament, in the animal, must be taken into consideration. One that is predisposed to be excessively bony can not produce meat of the highest quality. One that is excessively nervous will be lacking in quality. But if the animal is of the medium temperament, has large vital organs, the lymphatics are active, then the oleaginous elements taken from the food by the process of digestion will be evenly distributed, every part of the system partakes of the same characteristics, and the animal is continuously developed from birth to maturity, will we get the sweet, savory meat such as Isaac loved.

It should be borne in mind that it is not so much the skin that indicates the quality of the meat as

the quality of the meat as

"So he told me, but I wouldn't believe him," said Christabel.

"It is a cynical age," Littimer remarked.

"Reginald, what does this mean?"

(To be Continued.)

THE COMPOSITION OF MILK.

Milk is made up of water and solids, the solids varying from 11 to

16 per cent, and averaging about 13 per cent. The solids are again divided into fat and solids.

The solids not fat dissolved in the water make a thin syrup, or serum.

Fat will not dissolve in water. In milk it is found in the form of

microscopic globules, which vary in

size from 1-2,000 to 1-40,000 of an inch in diameter.

The globules in the milk of Jerseys

and Guernseys are larger than those in the milk of Shorthorns and Holsteins.

As the milking period of a

cow increases, they become smaller and much more numerous. If a drop of milk, freshly drawn from the udder, is viewed under a microscope, the globules will appear evenly distributed over the field. After the milk has stood a while they will group themselves in little bunches.

If they are at the right temperature

to be sticky, they will run together when agitated and may be

seen visible to the naked eye as butter granules.

This is the explanation

of what takes place in churning.

The globules are measured by means of a little scale in the eyepiece of a microscope. The lines on this scale

mark off the field of the microscope,

and the little globules falling between the lines can be measured.

By adding a known quantity of

water to milk, the globules of fat

can be counted by using the microscope.

It has been found that a

single drop of milk contains from 50-

00,000 to 150,000,000 of globules.

These are lighter than the serum

in which they float, and rise to

the top of the fluid, forming cream.

The large globules naturally rise

first, and the smallest ones rise slowest.

Heating and agitating causing the globules to run together in groups, hastens cream rising.

Pasteurizing milk breaks up the groups of globules, and hence the cream rises slower on pasteurized than unpasteurized milk. This also occurs when milk is run through a centrifugal separator, and for the same reason cream appears thinner than cream raised by the gravity method of the same percentage of fat.

The cheapest municipal tenements

are those owned by Dublin, where

two rooms can be rented for two

shillings a week.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XXVII.

Something was struggling to get through the window. Half hidden in the shadow, Christabel watched with the deepest interest. If she had been afraid at first that sensation had entirely departed by this time. From the expression of her face she might have been enjoying the novel situation. It was certainly not without a suggestion of the farcical.

The burly figure contrived to squeeze through the narrow casement at length and stood breathing loudly in the corridor. It was not a pleasant sight that met Christabel's gaze—a big man with a white, fat face and rolling eyes and a stiff bandage about his throat. Exhausted, the intruder was utterly exhausted, for he dropped into a chair and never moved his head between his hands.

"Now I guess the fat is in the fire," Christabel said.

Henson dropped into a chair and groaned. Lord Littimer, elegantly attired in a suit of silk pyjamas and carrying a revolver in his hand, came coolly down the corridor. A curious servant or two would have followed, but he waved them back crisply.

"Miss Lee," he said, with a faint, sarcastic emphasis, "and my dear friend and relative, Reginald Henson—Reginald, the future owner of

Littimer Castle?"

Nothing to harm—all for

good—Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

The cheapest municipal tenements

are those owned by Dublin, where

two rooms can be rented for two

shillings a week.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL</

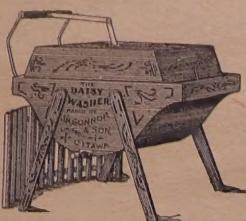


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All Sizes. All Prices.



ENTERPRISE
Raisin Seeders
ARE THE BEST.

Axes,
Cross-cut Saws,
Buck Saws,
Saw Horses



HENRY WARREN & SON,
HARDWARE.

MILL ST.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER
OF OUR
PAPER

WE have just completed all
arrangements for our hand-
some Christmas Number.

EVERY reader who sends in his
subscription in advance gets a
copy free.

EVERYTHING the book contains is a
veritable gem. In fact it is des-
igned to create quite a sensation.

More about it Next Week.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

The undersigned has opened out
in the store lately occupied by the
Sovereign Bank of Canada, a large and
select stock of TWEED and WOR-
STED SUITINGS and OVER-
COATINGS, and will be prepared to
conduct a general tailoring business.

Proper Styles,

Correct Fit,

Best Workmanship

GUARANTEED.

Why not see me at once about that
New Suit and Overcoat?

Soliciting an opportunity to please
you.

Yours Sincerely

JOHN M. McGEE,
Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware
Store.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, merchant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Chap. 123, Sec. 28, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Charles Edward Parker, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 10th day of October, A.D. 1904, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to the Executor of the Estate of the late Charles E. Parker, or on or before the 10th day of November, 1904, a statement in writing of their name and address, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

It is further given to be known, that, after the date above mentioned, that said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, giving preference to the widow, notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said executor on or before the 10th day of December, 1904.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for the Creditors.
Dated the 15th day of November, 1904.



"SHE'S KNITTING"



BEFORE AFTER

Please send contributions to J. Ross Robertson, Chairman, or to Douglas David, Sec. Treas., of The Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto.

SAVE MONEY By JOINING The MUTUAL LITERARY-MUSIC CLUB OF AMERICA

25 Cents pays for three months' membership. This is the lowest price ever charged, and every month, including 6 pieces of high-class vocal and instrumental new music each month, is placed at the disposal of the members of the Club, which gives the privilege of Club Room in New York City, and of buying literature, music or musical instruments at a discount of 25% to 50% below retail prices, saving you from 20% to 50% on your purchases. Don't fail to join to-day. You will get much pleasure from the work of the Club. Address: AMERICAN CLUB, Dept. 110 Nassau St., N.Y.

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Easy to Be an Expert Pistol Shot.
"Any man with ordinary nerve can become a fair shot with a revolver from the saddle with a few weeks' practice. I believe in a short time a man can become sufficiently expert to make 95 out of 100 shots," said a regular army officer.

"You see, it is all in learning when to shoot. The aiming is a small part of pistol and revolver shooting. The aiming is just like pointing your finger. A man can naturally point his finger at an object accurately. If he can do that he can aim a gun by simply throwing it out in the same way. The reason an unpracticed marksman is no marksman at all is that he stops to aim and gets off the mark or becomes uneasy in pulling the trigger. He must learn his gun, so he will know just the exact instant when it goes off, just how much and how long a pull he must make to snap the trigger. When he learns so that it is second nature to shoot just as he points the gun, he will hit any ordinary marks within reasonable range."—Des Moines Register and Leader.

"Poor Pay, Good Tenant." "It isn't always the tenant who pays his rent on the first of the month who is most desirable," said a householder the other day. "Your prompt tenant is likely to hold you his debtor for that virtue and feel perfectly free to ask for numerous improvements. My best paying property is leased to a man who is always two or three months behind in his rent. Of course I lose the interest on my money for that time, but that is all. In the three years in which he has rented of me he has not had the nerve to ask me even to paper a room for him. I haven't done it, either. In one instance he had some plumbing done at his own expense when he should have charged it to me. I am constantly afraid that he will get prosperous some day and want to pay me on time. Just as sure as he does I will have to spend several hundred dollars on the house."

Artificial Eyes.

The trade in artificial eyes is extensive not only from the number of people who need them, but also from the fact that they only last for about a year in consequence of the action of the secretions of the eyes upon the enamel.

The process of manufacture involves eight distinct operations, which call into play considerable artistic ability and patient skill, and for this female workers seem specially adapted.

The enamel has first to be fused, then the globe is blown and colored, after which the shaping, tempering and polishing have to be attended to. The minutest details, even to the coral veins on the sclerotic coat, and the broken colored iris, are so faithfully reproduced that the imitation can rarely be detected save in times of great emotion.—London Standard.

A Titled Dandy.

At the court of St. James in 1773 a Lord Villiers appeared, according to a writer of that day, in a coat of "pale purple velvet, turned up with lemon color" and "embroidered all over with S's of pearl as big as peas, and in all the spaces little medallions in beaten silver—real solid—in various figures of Cupids and the like." In that day the dandies rouged and powdered and carried nosegays as big as cabbages. Walpole records an occasion in the house of commons when, to hasten the adjournment, some of the exquisites voted against their own opinions, "because the house was very hot and the young members thought it would melt their rouge and wither their nosegays."

Origin of Some Names.

Many religious sects are now known by what were originally nicknames. These epithets, coined in derision, have "appreciated" and grown into honorable epithets. "Methodism" was a nickname originally, an undergraduate nickname, applied to Wesley and his friends because they lived by rule and method. Every one knows what it is now. So people use the word "Quaker" without any contemptuous connotation, and even a word like "ranter" was on the way toward respectability when ranting seemed to fall out of fashion.

Safe From Burglars.

"I'm so glad the boys of your company gave you that handsome revolver," said the militia captain's wife. "We need have no fear now of the burglar infesting this neighborhood."

"That's what!" replied the gallant captain. "I've got it locked up in the office safe where they can't get at it."

Three Famous Smokers.

Fabulous things have been said about Grant's smoking propensities. My word of honor that Grant's cigars, over which he meditated and about which so much has been senselessly published, were cast aside, but never relighted, while Sherman and Meade would make the air blue like volcanoes.

Her Two Degrees.

"It was only two years ago that Mrs. Weddin took her B. A. at college, wasn't it?"

"Yes. Why?"
"She has just taken a higher degree—MA in the school of life."

Willing to Demonstrate.

"Do you really believe that 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating'?"

"Sure! Give me the pudding and I'll prove it."

Her Intended.

Ada—Why does Clara speak of George as her intended? Are they engaged? Alice—No, but she intends they shall be.



A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or falling of the womb. The words sounded like a knell to me. I felt that my sun had set; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound came to me as an angel of light. It restored the lost forces, and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily, and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—Mrs. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.—\$5000 for each original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear. It is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

Took His Meals In His Cabin.

An Australian millionaire, Mr. James Tyson, left behind him when he died a fortune of \$8,000,000. One of the many stories concerning him tells how on one occasion he was a passenger on a Queensland coasting steamer. As usual, when traveling he declined to undress at night and lay in his bunk fully clothed, boots and all. He had taken thither with him, moreover, three loaves of bread upon which to subsist for forty-eight hours in order to save the expense of meals. The steward complained to the purser of the crumbs which the millionaire's methods caused in the cabin. But nothing would induce Tyson to eat his loaves elsewhere than in his bunk. Great was his rage when at the end of the voyage he was charged not only full rate, but one-fourth extra for having "taken his meals in his cabin."

Self Respect.

Self respect is at the bottom of all our love of life. Lesser our self respect and man is willing to throw his life away in debauchery and the worst kind of dissolute living. Self respect is the bond that holds all his powers together, that makes him able to act, to bear, to endure. Now, nothing but ceaseless striving for conduct, for morality, for principle, can give you self respect. Every man who deliberately does wrong and does not strive to put beneath his foot as he would an assassin seeking to take his life loses self respect, and his power will pass away little by little.

There about 850 volcanoes on the earth that have had eruptions in modern times.

Provincial vital statistics show that the present outbreak of typhoid is of a virulent type.

Canadians carried off the prizes in nearly every class at the Live Stock Show, Chicago.

Detective Greer declares that there is no evidence to connect any member of either the Federal or Ontario Government with the ballot-box frauds.

They talk about getting into the rut. Remaining in the rut isn't so bad. Most successful men are found in the rut; most failures are found outside of it.

Must Be Quick.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of the colic come on so suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of sending for a doctor in such cases as a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by Morton & Haight.

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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

50c. PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
100c. IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1904.

Vol. XXVI, No. 18.

Ward's Clothing.

Preparing for Xmas at the Store "That Does What It Advertises."

We expect to be ready by Saturday next with a display of Xmas Gifts that will be useful as well as ornamental.

A visit to our store will convince anyone that we have not been sleeping when the good things were moving, and we are prepared to give our patrons the advantage of that watchfulness. We would also suggest that you can

BUY BETTER NOW

than when the great rush comes and you have the advantage of the first choice. We will store any purchase from now on until Xmas Eve, by making a deposit on what you buy.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

A Fine Ordered Suit.

A Nobby Ready-To Wear Suit.

An Up-To-Date Overcoat.

Lambs' Wool Underwear.

Fleeced Lined Underwear.

New Brown Underwear.

QUALITY THE BEST, PRICES NOT ANY HIGHER.

Ladies' Golf Jerseys.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets.

Ladies' Fur JACKETS.

Men's Coon Coats.

Men's Moscow Lamb Coats.

Men's Tasmania Coon Coats.

50 dozen Ladies' Silk and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, 7c. to \$1.50.

200 dozen Gentlemen's Neckties, Scarfs and Mufflers—all new goods for the Xmas trade.

See our window of Ornamental Novelties, 25c. and 35c. The newest novelties in the market.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

SOME XMAS BARGAINS.

The balance of our Ladies' and Children's Coats greatly reduced in price.

Ladies' Skirts, \$1.75 and \$2.25. A bargain while they last.

Two only, Men's Fur Coats at less than cost. A few Men's Overcoats at half price.

UNDERWEAR—A great reduction on all Underwear for the holiday season.

Ladies' Combination Suits, only 2 left, \$1.50 and \$2.25 for \$1 and \$1.50.

Ladies' Vests, all pure wool, were \$1.00 for 50c.

Children's Vests, all sizes, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.

Men's Cardigan JACKETS, \$1.10, regular \$1.45.

Look in our window for Millinery. Hats, regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 for \$1, regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 for 50c.

4 lbs. Currants, 25c. Seeded Raisins per lb. 10c.
3 lbs. Raisins, 25c. 3 lbs. Pulverized Sugar 25c.
1 lb. Best Peel, 25c. 1 lb. Caraway Comfits 25c.

Saxon Oats, with prize in each package, 25c.

Call and get your XMAS GROCERIES.

C. F. STICKLE.

One coal, cook stove for sale cheap.

FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Here Are a Few Specials :==

Gold Filled Watches from Silver Watches for Nickle Watches for 14 k. Gold Crescent Brooches Cuff Links Gold Scarf Pins Ladies' Gold Chains Ladies' Gold Bracelets Comb and Brush Sets Writing Desks Work Boxes Necktie Boxes Collar and Cuff Boxes Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, with pearl and gold handles,	\$10.00 upwards. \$3.00. \$2.00. \$3.00 to \$7.50. 50c. to \$3.00. \$2.00 to \$8.00. \$15.00. \$12.00. \$1.00 to \$7.50. 75c. 50c. and 75c. 75c. to \$2.75. \$5.00 to \$8.00.
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We invite you to see our line of Xmas Goods, which you will find larger and better assorted than ever before.

W. H. CALDER,
Jewelry, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

THE NEWS-ARGUS
TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY 1st, 1905, FOR \$1.00.

The Dissemination of Weed Seeds.

All weeds are disseminated by means of their seeds, while a considerable number also multiply through the medium of underground root stems. Among the latter we have couch grass, Canada thistle, perennial sow-thistle, bindweed, sheep sorrel, and some others. When a new weed is discovered, it is a good plan to examine into its habits of growth and means of reproduction and dissemination. A knowledge of these is more important to the farmer than the mere name of the weed.

Weeds that depend for reproduction upon their seed alone produce them in large numbers. A single plant of false flax will mature from twenty-five to thirty thousand seeds, and although we sometimes have reason to doubt the vitality of the seed of corn or mangels that we buy, we need have no misgivings as to the vitality of these weed seeds. The seed of these weeds that mature in our grain crop, even though it shells out on the field, is with difficulty induced to germinate at a time when it can be destroyed. Some of it can be persuaded to grow by stirring the surface soil directly after harvest, but most of it will not germinate until it gets ready. Thus Nature provides for the perpetuation of the species.

In the Seed Laboratory at Ottawa one hundred fresh seeds of wild mustard were planted in good soil in a box, and under the most favorable conditions only thirty-five of them could be induced to grow. The box was then placed in the open air for a week with the thermometer below zero. When again put in the germinator, seventeen more of the seeds produced plants. The soil was then allowed to become thoroughly dry and again put out to freeze, after which twelve more of the hundred seeds germinated. This operation was repeated several times, until finally every seed demonstrated that the mother plant had not lived in vain.

As a rule the seeds of the more noxious weeds that grow from the seed alone retain their vitality for several years when imbedded in the soil. It is highly important, then, to prevent the formation of seed. It is quite evident that many fields throughout Canada have now a sufficient stock of seeds to produce luxuriant crops of weeds for several years, but by adopting a suitable rotation it is possible to prevent most of the plants from these seeds coming to maturity.

All will agree that most districts have their full share of weeds. Like the poor, they are always with us. How do we get them? Many farmers can doubtless remember when the Canada thistle was a new weed. Perennial sow-thistle, ribgrass, ragweed, bindweed, and some others are of more recent introduction. There are many more to come, and some of them are even more noxious than those that are now common. For instance, there is the devil's paint brush, or orange hawkweed, that is already well distributed over the eastern townships of Quebec and part of New Brunswick. Where this weed has become well established land that was worth forty dollars an acre five years ago could not be sold for five dollars an acre to-day.

There are also a number of weeds that have been recently introduced into western Canada and which have proved to be exceedingly dangerous. Most of them were brought in by immigrants. Among them are tumbling mustard, hare's-ear mustard, and field pennycress or stinkweed. A few plants of each of these have been found in different parts of Ontario during the past season, and the East will know more about them later. One thing seems clear, and that is that the weed pests are now gaining headway at a much more rapid rate than they did twenty-five years ago. How can we account for this?

The investigations of the Seed Division have shown that the seedsmen are to blame to a considerable extent, but there are many other means by which weeds become disseminated, and which are worthy of consideration. Any farmer who has land that is annually flooded by freshets knows the difficulty of keeping such land free from weeds. Transportation companies, particularly the railway companies, have much to do with the introduction of new weeds. Most of our noxious weeds are introduced from Europe. Their seeds are often brought in with material that is used for packing in the course of commerce. This packing material is scattered about on the ground and the seed soon germinates. In three or four years the new seed may be found on a large number of farms. That is the way most of our weeds come to us.

The wind and animals of various kinds do much to spread weed seeds in a local way. Seeds of many weeds are provided with special facilities, some like small parachutes, as in the dandelion's Cough Remedy. Give it and a quick cure is sure to follow. Mr. M. F. Compton, of Market, Texas, says of it, "I have used Compton's Cough Remedy in severe cases of cough in my children, and can truthfully say it always gives prompt relief." For sale by Morton & Haight.

ion and Canada thistle, by the aid of which the seeds are carried long distances by the wind. Nature provided seeds of other weeds, such as burrs, with the means of clinging to the wool of sheep or to other animals, in order to insure their distribution. In any case it is the seed that comes first; the weed follows.

The Value of Strict Dairy Laws.

There has been some opposition to our stringent legislation, such as the Dairy Products Act of 1893 and the Butter Act of 1903, which forbid the manufacture and sale in Canada of adulterated dairy goods, including filled cheese and process butter. The Hastings cheese case, recently reported in the press, has shown that our dairy laws had been one whit less strict, the Canadian cheese trade might have received a blow from which it would have required years to recover. The case in question is still fresh in the public memory. A leading firm of grocers in Hastings, England, was charged with selling as pure cheese an article which the local analyst alleged was adulterated with foreign fat. Fortunately the Canadian High Commissioner and the chief inspector in Britain of the Department of Agriculture were able to present a vigorous defense, backed up by indisputable evidence forwarded from Canada by the Chief of the Dairy Division. It was shown that in Canada the manufacture of margarine or "filled" cheese was absolutely prohibited under heavy penalties, and the conditions of manufacture were such that it was quite impossible for this to happen without the fact coming to the notice of the authorities. The purity of the cheese was admitted and the charge finally dismissed, when it was found that the Canadian contentions were proven by the report of the Government Analyst, which showed that the sample in question contained 43 per cent of milk fat and no foreign fat whatever.

The case has attracted almost universal attention in Great Britain and the triumphant vindication of the purity of Canadian dairy products will prove a great advertisement of our foods. If, however, our dairy laws had been lax or our departmental organization imperfect on either side of the Atlantic, the result might have been different.

Foxboro Notes

Dr. T. S. Holgate, of Evanston, Ill., paid his brother, J. A. Holgate, of this place, a flying visit on Sunday, leaving on Monday for Montreal. His many friends were glad to give him a hearty handshake.

The Rev. Mr. Williams of Sidney circuit, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church last Sunday evening, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, who preached anniversary sermons at the Stone church. A large number were present, especially young people.

Miss Phoebe Reid of this place was quietly married at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Reid, to Mr. John Jaques, of Collingwood, on Thursday, Dec. 1st. The bride was prettily attired in navy blue, and her going away gown was brown. They left on the afternoon train for Toronto and Collingwood, amid the good wishes of their many friends.

Miss Lena Gowself is attending the sick bed of her sister, Mrs. F. Bragg, of Avonmore. The latest reports are that Mrs. Bragg is improving.

Miss Marion Thompson left on Thursday, Dec. 1st, for Ottawa, where she has secured a situation as kindergarten teacher.

Miss Florence Wright, of Madoc, is visiting friends in our village.

Mr. John Eggleton has accepted the position of blacksmith with the Rathbun Co. in the woods for the winter.

The anniversary services in connection with the Methodist church are to be held on Sunday Dec. 18th. Rev. J. C. Bell, of Stirling will preach morning and evening. On the following Monday evening will be the usual tea meeting, and a royal tea will be served, after which there will be an excellent programme.

The Christmas tree in connection with the Presbyterian Sunday School will be held on the evening of Dec. 12.

A Certain Cure for Croup.

When a child shows symptoms of croup there is no time to experiment with new remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended. There is one preparation that can always be depended upon, it has been in use for many years and has never been surpassed. It is the famous Dr. Gault's Cough Remedy. Give it and a quick cure is sure to follow. Mr. M. F. Compton, of Market, Texas, says of it, "I have used Compton's Cough Remedy in severe cases of cough in my children, and can truthfully say it always gives prompt relief." For sale by Morton & Haight.

"Sterling Hall."

SILK BLOUSE BARGAINS.

We place on sale 25 Silk Blouses, made for this Fall and Winter trade prices:

\$3.00 Silk Blouses reduced to	\$2.50.
\$3.50 Silk Blouses reduced to	\$2.75.
\$4.50 Silk Blouses reduced to	\$3.50.
\$6.00 Silk Blouses reduced to	\$5.00.

5c. Chiffon Collar Forms 5c.

Black and White, all sizes, on sale at 5c. each.

Very special values in Fancy Collars at 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.35 ea.

DRESS GOODS SPECIALS

We have placed on sale 25 dress patterns in Tweed and Fancy Dress Goods at the following cut prices to clear:

75c. Dress Goods for	50c. yard.
85c. " " "	60c. "
\$1.00 " " "	75c. "

Discount Sale of Ladies' and Children's Cloth Jackets.

75 new, this season's Jackets for Ladies' and Children. Popular styles and colors, ranging in price from \$3.00 to \$15.00, less 10 per cent. Discount.

BUY QUICK.

MEN'S SUITS.

For style, wear and durability you can bank on our *shape-keeping* clothing. Just at present we offer special values in Men's Suits. Over 300 Men's Suits to select from.

Special \$6.50 Heavy Winter Suits for	\$5.00.
" \$8.00 Fancy Winter Tweed-Suits for	\$7.00.
" \$10.00 Worsted and Tweed Suits for	\$9.00.

WINTER FOOTWEAR.

Heavy Boots for Men and Boys at	\$1.00 to \$2.50.
Heavy Rubbers for Men and Boys at	\$1.25 to \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Overshoes at	50c.
Fancy Winter Slippers for Men, Women and Children, at 25c., 35c.	50c. to \$1.00 pair.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Visit our Toy and Fancy Goods Department on the second floor. There we display a large assortment of gift goods in 10c., 15c., 25c. and 50c. Novelty.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.

The freshest and choicest goods only offered in Fruits, Nuts, Peels, Spices and Canned Goods, and at the most reasonable prices.

25c. TEA—"Sterling Hall" 25c. blended Tea is the best value in the country. Try a pound.

Will take all kinds of Poultry in shipping shape, Friday, Dec. 16th.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

SHOES FOR GIFTS.

Come and let us help you on the Christmas gift proposition. We have a great assortment of Shoes and Slippers and can take a lot of trouble off your hands.

We have Fireside Slippers for Men and Evening Slippers for Ladies; warm lined goods for the old or ill; stout shoes for cold and snow; all the regular staple lines.

We have the largest assortment we ever carried for the holiday trade. Warm Footwear for Men and Boys, Snag-Proof Rubbers, Oil-tanned Moccasins, long and short Felt Boots, Mitts—everything to keep the feet and hands warm. Ladies wear the EMPRLSS SHOES.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER—Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Eggs taken in exchange.

STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the subscriber on the first of June last, a young Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

W.M. RODGERS,

Lot 7, Con. 1, Rawdon.

FARMERS.

You can get your grinding done any time now at the Gullet Mill. Also, beat flour for sale.

■ Sawing done in the Spring.

Marmora Flour Mills.

The mill has been thoroughly overhauled and improved, and new power wheels added. Chopping done while you wait. Flour and Feed for sale. Highest prices paid for grain.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

Proprietor.

HAROLD CHEESE FACTORY.

The annual meeting of the Harold Cheese Manufacturing Co. will be held at the factory, on Saturday, Dec. 10th, at the hour of one o'clock p.m., for the purpose of publishing the list of milk routes, and any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

JOHN TANNER, Pres.

FOR SALE

Two good, general purpose horses, will be sold at reasonable prices for cash, or on time.

J. D. McGEE,

Stirling P.O.

The First Dollar Saved

Is a declaration of independence which keeps getting stronger and louder and more impressive as your bank account grows.

There is nothing calculated to make you more self-reliant, nothing that will give you greater confidence in yourself than those dollars you have put by for a rainy day. \$1.00 will open an account with this Bank.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

RUSSIAN FLEET ON FIRE

Japanese Bobmarded Warships From 203-Metre Hill.

MAY BLOW UP SHIPS.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur have raised a siege and naval guns on 203-Metre Hill, the eminence west of the town which was captured last Wednesday night. With these they are heavily bombarding the Russian fleet in the harbor.

Thirteen shells have struck the Russian battleship *Persvet*. Other warships of the squadron are in flames.

The Russians are still attempting to recapture 203-Metre Hill. They are now apparently massing their forces in that direction from the eastern and northern forts. Evidently the position, though it was not a permanently fortified one, is considered worth the risk of diminishing the garrison to the utmost in attempts to recover it.

An officer who has just returned from Port Arthur says that when he left the Russians were landing the heavy guns from the ships of war in the harbor preparatory to blowing up the ships.

JAPS OCCUPY VILLAGE.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The following announcement was made at Imperial headquarters on Monday evening:—“The situation at the front with the Manchurian army is as follows:—At about 2 o'clock in the morning on Saturday our infantry occupied Kuchiatzu, driving the enemy northward. The village had been firmly held by the enemy's infantry with machine guns. Our casualties were 12 men wounded and one killed. The enemy lost over 20 men.

“During the evening of Dec. 8 the enemy's artillery shelled Wai-to Mountain. Two or three companies of his infantry advancing toward the mountain were repulsed.”

PORTE ARTHUR SIEGE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—A high officer of the general staff, who is intimately familiar with the fortifications of Port Arthur, insists that the importance of the capture of 203-Metre Hill has been over-estimated. He explains that this hill, which the Russians call Visokain, is situated west of the railroad and belongs to the outer and not to the inner line of defenses, which are composed of permanent forts on Canonica Hill, or Sungshu Mountain; Hawk Hill, or Vuntas Hill, and Woodcock Hill.

The Japanese are now only able to attack the main line, just as happened in the case of Dragon Hill, after the capture of Wolf Hills. The Japanese took Wolf Hills July 30, but it was not until four months later, Nov. 30, that they were able to reach the permanent forts on the north and northeast of Port Arthur. “How long the permanent defenses will hold out after the loss of the others I do not venture to predict,” continued the informant, “but it is not unfair to compare the situation with what occurred at Sebastopol. The last outer defense at Sebastopol was carried in June, but the capture of the Malakoff Tower did not follow till three months later. Sebastopol had the advantage of never having been completely invested, and continued throughout the siege to receive reinforcements and supplies.

“On the other hand, the natural strength of the positions at Sebastopol was inferior to those of Port Arthur. 203-Metre Hill is 25 metres higher than the permanent forts on the northern side, but it is 2,000 metres distant from them, whereas the distance between the Malakoff and the outer defenses of Sebastopol was only 500 metres. I believe the Japanese will try to carry the main forts by assault, and, failing in this, that they will revert to sapping and mining.”

TO MAKE DASH FOR LIBERTY.

A despatch from Tokio says:—It is the general opinion here that the Port Arthur fleet will attempt to make a sortie when the harbor becomes untenable or when the Russian plan for a long siege is evident. It is evident that most of the ships are badly damaged and unfit for service, but some have fighting power. The Russians continue mine-clearing operations, manifestly for the purpose of preserving an avenue of escape.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Manchurian headquarters, reporting Friday night, say:

“On Thursday at ten in the evening the enemy's infantry attacked Machuanian Mountain, but were immediately repulsed. On Friday morning the enemy's infantry and cavalry approached Hungtiaotatzu, but were driven off.”

BOMBARDÉE RAILWAY.

A despatch from Mukden says:—The Russian siege artillery began a bombardment at noon on Friday in the region of the railway below Sia-fan, a station near Shih-ko. The bombardment was continuing heavily throughout the afternoon. A large train of sick and wounded, part of whom were wounded in a recent small fight on the east flank, went north Friday indicating that the Russians were preparing for imminent casualties.

BEFORE PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The War Office here is not yet prepared to accept the report that the Japanese before Port Arthur have taken 203-Metre Hill, but if it is subsequently officially confirmed the War Office admits that it will be a desperate blow for the gallant de-

PRINCIPAL CAVEN DEAD.

Noted Theologian and Head of Knox College Passes Away.

A Toronto despatch says:—Canada and, indeed, the whole religious world, will be grieved to learn of the death of Principal Caven, which occurred at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. On Friday of last week he was at Knox College, and attended to his various duties, apparently in his usual health. On Saturday he was attacked with a complication of grippe and pneumonia and had to take to his bed. From that date he grew gradually weaker until the end came. He passed peacefully away at his late residence, 76 Spadina Road, surrounded by all the members of his family, with the exception of his daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) Wilson, who is in India with her husband.

Had Principal Caven lived until the 26th of this month he would have been seventy-four years of age. About the end of last year he was critically ill for a time, but his wonderful vitality came to his rescue, and in June last he was so far restored to health and vigor as to attend the great conference in the Old Country, taking a very prominent part in the deliberations of that assembly.

On his return to Toronto Principal Caven was complimented on all hands on his improved physical condition, and applied himself to his many duties with renewed energy and vigor. His sudden death will come in the nature of a shock to his host of friends, who were of the opinion that he was only suffering from a slight indisposition.

Principal Caven married Margaret, daughter of the late John Goldie, of Ayr, the distinguished naturalist, in July, 1856. His widow, three sons, Dr. John Caven, Dr. James G. Caven, and Dr. W. P. Caven, practising physicians, Toronto, and three daughters, Mrs. (Rev.) W. A. Wilson, a missionary in India, and the Misses Caven, at home, survive.

TWO MEN ASPHYXICATED

Turned on the Gas in a Dundas Hotel.

A despatch from Hamilton says: Two men, William Macdonald and Wilber Lawrence, farm hands, who resided in East Flamboro, were asphyxiated in a room on the top floor of the Melbourne Hotel, Dundas, between midnight and noon on Saturday. The two applied at the Melbourne for room at midnight and were assigned to comfortable quarters on the third floor. They paid in advance and did not register. Saturday morning they did not put in an appearance at breakfast time, but, owing to the late hour at which they retired, their non-appearance did not lead anyone to suppose that there was anything wrong.

About noon Richard Corrigan, the day clerk, had reason to go up to the third floor. He detected an odor of gas, and at once investigated to ascertain where the leak was. On opening the door of the room in which the two men were supposed to be sleeping, he was almost overcome by the flow of gas. He hurried downstairs and secured assistance. The gas was turned off and the room window opened. One man was found lying on the bed and the other underneath the bed. Both were dead, and the doctors, who were promptly summoned, could do nothing for them. At that time it was not known who the men were, but later on the police got information which led to the belief that their names were Macdonald and Lawrence.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Desperate Bread Riots in a Hungred Districts.

A London despatch says: The Express prints a letter from Moscow stating that the terrible strain imposed by the war on the internal resources of the country has brought Central Russia into hunger's grip. Desperate bread riots are reported in more than a hundred districts, and the peasantry are dying from starvation by scores. If the strain continues much longer they will die by thousands. There is piteous distress even in Moscow. Black bread has risen 20 per cent. in price. Rioting is feared, and the troops are kept on the alert. The price of bread has tripled at Tver, and quintupled at Uglich. The unceasing demands of the Government and the shameless corruption of the tax collectors are driving the people to madness. Many have been killed and wounded by the soldiers in suppressing organized food riots. The soldiers themselves looted provision stores at Dunaberg, and joined the peasants in sacking bread shops in the Nijni-Novgorod district. Violent demonstrations against the war have been made throughout the country. If the people were united there would be a revolution.

A RICH STRIKE.

Vein Running \$20,000 to the Ton is in Northern Ontario.

A despatch from Fort William says: Word has just been received here that on Friday last Messrs. C. Joy, and A. Jennings arrived in Wabigoon from Gold Rock via Dinorwig, with the news that the miners of the Northern Development Company had encountered a wonderfully rich body of ore while sinking a shaft from the 100-foot level. A couple of specimens of the highly mineralized bluish quartz, which has been a characteristic feature of the shaft since the first sink, were literally seamed with streaks of the precious metal, and easily represented a value of \$20,000 per ton. The width of the ore body varies from two to three feet. The find has excited intense interest among Western mining men.

HIS HAIR TURNED WHITE.

Foot Held in Switch Frog as Train Approached.

A Trenton, N. J., despatch says: James A. Mullin's hair turned white in three minutes on Thursday while he was trying to get his foot from the grip of a railway switch frog. A train was bearing down on him and death stared him in the face. When the train was only a few feet away a laborer seized Mullin and wrenched him free as the train whizzed by.

BEFORE PORT ARTHUR.

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THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—Wheat—The market is weaker for Ontario grades, with sales reported of No. 2 white and red winter at \$1.01 outside, No. 1, 101; No. 1 Northern, \$1.09; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04. Flour—First patents, \$5.85 to \$5.95; first clears, \$4.35 to \$4.45; second clears, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Bran—in bulk, \$14.50.

Milwaukee, Dec. 6.—Wheat—Dec.

ember, \$1.07; May, \$1.11; July,

Aug., \$1.10; September, \$1.04; No. 1 hard,

No. 2, 101; No. 1 Northern, \$1.09; No.

2 Northern, \$1.04. Flour—First pa-

tents, \$6 to \$6.10; second patents,

\$5.85 to \$5.95; first clears, \$4.35 to

\$4.45; second clears, \$2.75 to \$2.85.

Bran—in bulk, \$14.50.

Milwaukee, Dec. 6.—Wheat—No. 1

Northern, \$1.12; No. 2 Northern,

\$1.07 to \$1.09; May, \$1.08 to \$1.

08; bid, Rye—No. 1, 80 to 80;

Barley—No. 2, 55c; sample, 37 to

51c. Corn—No. 3 old, 52 to 53c;

May, 45 to 45c bid.

white, 33 to 35c; No. 2 mixed,

33c; Barley—45 to 58c. Rye—

No. 1, 80c.

Minneapolis, Dec. 6.—Wheat—De-

cember, \$1.07; May, \$1.11; July,

Aug., \$1.10; September, \$1.04; No.

1 Northern, \$1.09; No. 2, 101;

No. 3, 101; No. 1 Northern, \$1.09;

No. 2 Northern, \$1.04. Flour—

First patents, \$6 to \$6.10; sec-

ond patents, \$5.85 to \$5.95; first

clears, \$4.35 to \$4.45; second

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Bran—in bulk, \$14.50.

Milwaukee, Dec. 6.—Wheat—No. 1

Northern, \$1.12; No. 2 Northern,

\$1.07 to \$1.09; May, \$1.08 to \$1.

08; bid, Rye—No. 1, 80 to 80;

Barley—No. 2, 55c; sample, 37 to

51c. Corn—No. 3 old, 52 to 53c;

May, 45 to 45c bid.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—There was a good

run at the City Cattle Market to-

day. The feeling all round is that

the worst of the season is now about

over, and that in business from this

out will be the usual Christmas trade

sets in, there will be a steady im-

provement. There are not many

export cattle offering just now, but

an occasional pretty good lot comes

in. A consignment of rough heavy

North-West cattle was received by

the firm of Maybee and Wilson, a

class of cattle for which apparently

there is no market. They are too

rough for export, and no good for

feeding. They were left unsold up to

the late hour.

The day's run was 123 cars, with

1,160 head of cattle, 4,850 sheep and

2,400 hogs, and 82 calves.

Export—Fair demand for a good

class of cattle. Poorly finished cattle

not wanted.

Butcher—Slight improvement in the

demand for good butcher cattle.

Prices steady to firm for the best.

Rough butcher and common canners

still away down.

Choice butcher hoppers are firm at \$4.25 to \$4.40,

but very few of the latter available.

Feeders—There is practically no de-

mand for feeders, except for good

short-keep.

Stockers—Demand is not very ac-

tive and prices are easier, at \$2.25

to \$3.50 for the choicer quality.

Sheep and Lambs—The run was un-

usually heavy to-day, but the mar-

ket continued steady, with every-

thing sold. Lambs were quoted at

\$10.50 at \$5.10.

Hogs—The market is steady, with

no change in the quotations since

last week. Selects, \$4.80; lights and

feats, \$4.60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Trade is fair, and prices

firm. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.

45 to \$1.40, and hand-picked at

\$1.45 to \$1.50.

Cranberries—The market is un-

changed at \$7.75 to \$8 per barrel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at

\$2 to \$3 per pound.

Coffee—The market is unchanged at

\$7.75 to \$8 per pound.

Hay—The receipts are fair, and

prices unchanged. Car lots are

quoted at \$8 to \$35 per ton on track, Toronto, the latter for No. 1 timothy.

Straw—The market is firm on light offerings. Car lots are quoted at

\$6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is firmer on

light offerings. Car lots are quoted at

\$7.50 to \$8 per ton.

Poultry—The receipts are moderate

and prices steady. Spring chickens

9 to 10c; hens, 6 to 7c per lb.; ducks

9 per lb.; geese, 8 to 8½ per lb.; turkeys, 14 to 14½ per lb.; do; ducklings, 12 to 13c per lb.

Eggs—The market is unchanged, with large cheeses quoted at 10½ to

11c per lb.; and twins at 10½ per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with

offerings moderate. Car lots are

quoted at \$6.40 to \$6.50. Cured

meats are in good demand at un-

changed prices. We quote:—Bacon

long clear, \$8 to \$8½ per lb. in case

lots; mess pork, \$14.50 to \$15; do; short

cut, \$18.50 to \$19; ham, \$15 to \$16; do; short

cut, \$20; shoulder, \$20; compound lard, 6½

A REMARKABLE FIGURE

CHINA'S DOWAGER EMPRESS IS OVER 70 YEARS OLD.

She Was Born in Poverty and Became an Emperor's Wife at 16.

The most remarkable figure in all Asia since the death of that sturdy old Afghan the Emperor Abdulla Khan is the famous Empress Tsi An, who has been well called "the only man in China," and who has just celebrated her 70th birthday.

Her origin wrapped in mystery, her position anomalous and illegal under the Sultane Constitution of China, her methods open to criticism, though never to investigation, this truly marvellous old woman has for thirty-three years played a winning game against mighty foreign Powers, not to mention home opposition. Her life has been like a play, with the curtain not yet rung down, and not once has she surrendered the part of leading lady.

She has risen from the picturesquely low to the picturesquely high. Born into abject poverty somewhere in the west of China in 1834, she was the daughter, some say, of a Baxter; others, of an impoverished Manchu nobleman. He sold her in childhood to a rather amiable old General, and, part slave, part adopted daughter, acquiring particular accomplishments with sagacity, this Becky Sharp of royalty began early to "be her own mamma."

THE DRAMATIC POINT

of her career was when, in 1850, in company with 600 other young girls, she stood on her big feet, which had never been bound than or since, at the portals of the imperial palace, whence the Emperor Tsin Fong had issued a proclamation for secondary wives. An ambitious sib of sixteen, she had insisted on the adventure.

She was one of the ten aspirants chosen. Between the mere secondary wifehood and actual empressress a great gulf yawns. She bridged this with beauty, brains and the birth of a son. Emperor, Empresses, super and inferior nobles—all passed under her almost hypnotic influence, all under her compulsion taught her statecraft. Her first important interference was in the problems of national policy following the capture, in 1860, of Pekin by the French and English.

Then Tsi An began to enjoy the intoxication of power. Coincident or not, the aged Emperor died almost as soon as his young wife began to "find herself." Male regents were, of course, appointed by his will for their infant son. Tsi An having other plans, the court and country were stunned a few days after the imperial funeral by the appearance of an edict, supposed to represent the mature deliberations of the little four-year-old monarch, which appointed his mother and the imperial Empress as regents. Upon their protesting the luckless male regents were graciously permitted to hang themselves, while the public executioner cut off the head of the Secretary of State. Tsi An then openly took

THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT.

Under her administration the Empire was safely conducted through the Taiping rebellion, as well as a series of other insurrectionary crises, which included the Mohammedan rebellion in Yunnan, that of Yelub Beg in Kashgar, all of them actual national dangers. The quarrel with Japan in 1874 was adroitly smoothed over without a rupture of relations.

When Tsi An's son, Tung-chih—a weak incapable ascended the throne and manifested some absurd notions about doing his own ruling, his determined parent set aside his decrees. Soon the young Emperor, Tung-chih, "inounted to heaven"—not, some have whispered, unassisted—and in January, 1875, the Empress, calmly ignoring the laws of heaven, had her baby nephew, Kwang-su, snatched from life bed on a bitter winter night, carried to the palace and proclaimed Emperor.

Nevertheless, Tsi An's kaleidoscopic character has its bright lights. Not long ago, when there was a famine in one part of her empire, she had it published in the Pekin Gazette that she could not bear to eat expensive viands while her people were starving and that she had cut off her allowance of fresh pork for a week. Recently she issued a most edifying proclamation denouncing that very "graft" by which she has amassed her personal fortune. It was either kind or a grim, Gilbertian sense of humor which made her, when in 1900 the embassies were besieged and the fate of the European inmates seemed sealed, make courteous inquiries after the health of the members of the Diplomatic Corps and send them fresh vegetables and flour for their support in the intervals of the onslaughts.

One of her latest actions was the recognition of the seventh birthday of Wu Ting-fang, by granting him permission to ride his horse within the palace precincts.

And now, in her seventies, this clever woman is becoming—not conservative, but progressive. She has given receptions to the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps—an innovation; has shattered precedent by holding audiences in the most sacred hall of the Forbidden City, which women are prohibited entering. Things foreign are being introduced with her sanction. Now she is making great favorites, and indeed, counsellors, of two charming girls, half American by birth, wholly Parisian by education—the Misses Nellie and Lizzie Yu Kene, the pretty daughters of the late Minister to Paris. One day, so the story goes, the suspicious-natured Empress asked one of these girls, who of course, are thoroughly conversant with the French language, to translate a French state document whose alleged translation by a member of

the Chinese Foreign Office had been handed her.

Needless to say, she found the two versions were different. Since then the Misses Yu Kene have been the pets of the palace, where they have taken up their residence—not afraid, apparently, of their capricious royal mistress, of whom, after an interview some one said:

BRITISH AGENT A CAPTIVE.

No Afghan Visits the Agency in Kabul.

Owing to the fact that she has been engaged uninterruptedly for eight years in medical work in Afghanistan, Mrs. K. Daly, who was appointed medical officer to the Afghan Government, and physician to the Queen of the country, has had exceptional opportunities for studying affairs in that quarter.

Concerning life in the garrison and the court, Mrs. Daly said that next to the Amir himself the chief political factor in the country is the royal wife of the late Amir, who is known as the Queen. She is about forty years of age, of considerable beauty, and particularly intelligent and well-informed. She is virtually a prisoner in her palace, which is regarded with almost as much suspicion as the British Agency, owing to her pronounced British sympathies.

In 1816 Sir Francis Ronalds laid down in his garden at the Upper Mall, Flandersmith, the first practical telegraph. He made his first experiments with a frictional electrical machine through eight miles of overhead wires suspended upon poles.

At each end of the wire he had a pitch ball electroscope, and at the two stations were dials revolved simultaneously by clockwork. By

Peacock's Weekly.

FROM STATION TO STATION.

Ronalds also laid down an underground telegraph line, and this invention, together with the overhead one, was brought to the notice of the Postmaster General, but the G.P.O. declared that "electric telegraphy was wholly unnecessary," and the snub resulted in Ronalds allowing his discovery to lapse. John Bull pilfered the idea, however, a little later on, with the result that does not need reiterating.

It is generally believed that Britain cribbed the idea for the reaping machine from America, but, as a matter of fact, it was stolen from the Rev. Patrick Bell, an Irish clergymen.

This gentleman designed the pioneer reaping machine in 1826, and it cut on an average fourteen acres a day. Bell got little or nothing out of his invention, notwithstanding that similar machines were being used all over England a year or two later.

Eight years ago there was much gossip over a new explosive that had been discovered. It was called "Fulmito," and was the invention of Herbert Sawbridge, of Exeter. The War Office was interested in this new gunpowder, which would drive a bullet over four miles.

One day Sawbridge had the misfortune to be blown to pieces by the explosion of some nitro-glycerine, with which he was working, and the secret of the manufacture of "Fulmito" died with him.

John Bull, after Sawbridge's death, wanted the explosive more than ever, probably because he thought he could get it for nothing. He had Sawbridge's house searched from attic to cellar, and discovered nothing. Sawbridge left no papers describing the invention of "Fulmito," and John Bull was unable to commandeer it.

THE NEW EXPLOSIVE.

At one time America grew the world's cotton, now it is grown by Britain. Cotton spinning was first practised in Italy, and finally, India tried her hand at it. At the end of the eighteenth century John Bull took the cotton industry in his own hands. Last year he used up something like 4,000,000 bales, and monopolised seventy per cent. of the world's trade in manufactured cotton.

John Bull stole the idea for lace from a Nottingham laborer, now the lace-making industry employs nearly 50,000 persons. So long ago as 1763 the Nottingham laborer in question was accosted by a stranger as he was working in a field, who explained that he was homeless and starving. The kind-hearted workman took him home to his humble cottage, and gave him board and lodging for a week. The wanderer, when he left his benefactor presented him with a piece of fine lace. The Nottingham man had not seen anything like it before, and, after carefully studying the texture and manipulation of the threads, he invented a mode of applying a stocking frame to the manufacture of a similar fabric.

The lace he manufactured was sought for by the richest in the land, and John Bull stole his invention and set up as a lace-maker on his own. The inventor of the lace machine died in penury, but John Bull made millions of pounds out of the poor fellow's brains.

John Bull is the world's champion pickpocket, and he confiscates property belonging to his subjects to the extent of over \$10,000 annually. And he not only steals to that amount, but

THE SELL'S THEM AGAIN!

Up in the north-eastern firths of Scotland owners of fishing smacks do not at all approve of John Bull, for he is constantly catching them trawling in forbidden waters, and taking possession of their nets and other fishing tackle. As the nets

are worth from \$85 to \$150 each John Bull makes a very good thing out of his looting. Of course he doesn't keep the nets himself, but steals them with the other things he steals at the "Government Sale of Confiscated Property," held every year.

The poachers who are caught red-handed every year are so numerous that Scotland Yhd could not state the right number off-hand. When a

JOHN BULL AS A ROBBER

STEALS FROM HIS SUBJECTS RIGHT AND LEFT.

Stole the Torpedo Idea—Big Profit Out of Confiscated Goods.

A striking instance of the cleverness with which John Bull snaps up ideas is shown in connection with the torpedo. This destructive engine of war was invented in 1797 in England by a man whose name has been forgotten. But the credit of having invented the torpedo as we know it to-day must go to the late Mr. G. A. Henry, the famous novelist.

During the siege of Sebastopol a number of Russian men-of-war lay between the British fleet and the line of fort, upon which our ineffective fire was directed, and it was imperative that the intervening Russian vessels should be removed. For this purpose Mr. Henry, who was attached to our commissariat department, invented a torpedo capable of travelling under and designed to explode on contact with the enemy's hulls.

The machine was not very successful, but Great Britain, recognising its utility immediately, and cribbed the idea, without as much as "By your leave, Mr. Henry."

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TIPS OF LONDON WAITERS.

SOME NEAT FORTUNES HAVE BEEN ACCUMULATED.

One Head Waiter Is Now a Country Gentleman Down in Sussex.

The opening of a "no tip" restaurant in London, England, has led hotel proprietors to consider following the example. Inquiry is made as to what sum would satisfy the employee who have hitherto depended upon gratuities, and it is added that if an agreement for the substitution of wages is arrived at the employees will be expected to refuse all tips.

It is argued that the public alone are responsible for the tipping system, and as an instance of how hard it is to suppress the habit the experience of the new restaurant is significant.

Many patrons of the cafe are unable to resist the instinctive desire to reward the waiter's attention to their wants. Despite the announcement that all gratuities will be appropriated by the management, nearly \$25 was given in tips during the first week.

NOW COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

In Sussex there lives a gentleman whose generosity and public spirit has endeared him to the countryside. He gives large shooting parties, and owns a fine motor-car. His horses are all thoroughbreds. He retired from the headwaitership of one of the best-known restaurants in Regent street, London, seven or eight years ago after the death of the proprietor.

In those days he used to "take" between \$250 and \$360 a week as tips.

In one of Messrs. Lyon's establishments where tipping is permitted the waiters can earn—including a commission on sales paid by the firm—from \$20 to \$25 a week, while in isolated instances twice as much is taken every week.

At a well-known chop-house in the city, where customers pay their bills through the head waiter, the tips are "pooled," and divided on a scale of position the head waiter makes an income of \$4,000 a year.

POOLING SYSTEM.

The "pooling" system is the one most generally adopted, and seems to be the fairest method.

"Some waiters may have few customers at their tables," explained Mr. Frager, the manager of the Savoy Hotel, "and it is only right that the tips should be collected and afterwards divided, consideration being given to a man's position and length of service."

RATHER AN ENCUMBRANCE

than otherwise.

One father of a large family withdrew his application when told that it was necessary to produce a certificate of marriage.

Large as is the number of applicants for the state bounty of land, where it falls far short of that which would be forthcoming provided that all who are entitled thereto duly filed their claims; an other that the little ones are necessarily deprived of the closer watchfulness and attention which wards off infantile disease, and which is much more readily forthcoming in the cases of smaller families and of those who can afford to pay for a proper supply of nurses and attendants. The French Canadian mother's responsibilities and duties are not infrequently added to by the birth of twins or triplets.

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Not infrequently has the demand been made for a double or triple allowance of land on the ground that over twenty-four or thirty-six living children, as in a family of a dozen or more children take the trouble to make the fact known to the Government, since to dwellers in cities and towns a hundred acres of wild land would be three times as many as it actually is.

In the poorer classes of the community the mothers—active, strong and industrious, as they almost invariably are—are so overburdened by maternal cares and the rapidity with which one child succeeds another that the little ones are necessarily deprived of the closer watchfulness and attention which wards off infantile disease, and which is much more readily forthcoming in the cases of smaller families and of those who can afford to pay for a proper supply of nurses and attendants. The French Canadian mother's responsibilities and duties are not infrequently added to by the birth of twins or triplets.

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THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1905.

Notes and Comments.

The proceedings in the now famous bogus ballot box case before Mr. A. F. Wood on Friday and Saturday last were rather unimportant. Hon. Geo. P. Graham was in the witness box, and denied all knowledge of the plot. Geo. Weese, of Bancroft, was also a witness, and contradicted much of the evidence given previously by Mr. Brommer. Mr. P. A. Lott also gave some additional evidence, further implicating his brother, B. O. Lott. It is expected that the preliminary examination will close on Friday or Saturday of this week. When the name of B. O. Lott was called in the Police Magistrate's court on Friday he did not appear, and it is not known where he is, but most likely across the lines.

F. J. Reilly, T. E. Whalen, and Edward G. Ruttan were committed for trial at Belleville for conspiracy in connection with the ballot-boxes. County Judge Lazier accepted bail as follows: Reilly \$2,000 cash, \$2,000 personal bond; \$2,000 Smith's bond; Whalen \$1,000 cash and \$1,000 personal bond; Ruttan \$2,000 personal bond, \$2,000 his father's bond. All are to appear at the next General Sessions.

By reports from different parts of the Province it is learned that in many places there is great scarcity of water, and already farmers in various sections are complaining of a water famine. During the whole month of November there was only a fraction of an inch of rainfall over this Province, and in some places not a drop fell. As the ground is now frozen, and every prospect of steady winter weather, the supply of water for stock as well as for domestic purposes is becoming a serious question both for farmers and residents in towns and villages.

At a well attended meeting of the executive of the Dominion Alliance held in Toronto on Friday afternoon last, the action of the recent Liberal Convention regarding the temperance question was considered, and a manifesto to the electors was issued. The document starts out with a recital of promises and pledges received by the temperance people from successive premiers in Ontario; gives a short history of the fate of the resolutions that were presented to the recent convention, reiterating that two cabinet ministers opposed the vital clause in the one submitted by the committee on resolutions, the result being that it was defeated, and proceeds: "This executive regrets that after careful and serious consideration it is forced to the conclusion that the rejection by the convention of this resolution dispels all hope that may have been entertained that this administration would endeavor to redeem the pledges quoted. We regret also that not only did the Premier and Mr. Gibson take no part in supporting this resolution, but they acquiesced in its defeat, and the Premier stated to the convention that he was delighted with the convention's decision upon the temperance question. The Alliance views the situation with the deepest regret and disappointment. The government trifled with the great temperance question; has been unfaithful to the pledges and promises of its successive premiers, and has by its record and recent course on this important issue in provincial politics, forfeited all claim to the support of the electors, who put temperance principles above partizanship in political affairs."

The manifesto concludes by urging all temperance people in the province to do everything in their power to elect men independent of party who will work for temperance legislation.

The Toronto News, commenting on the manifesto issued by the Dominion Alliance executive says:

"The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance declares that the Ontario Government has trifled with the temperance question, has broken the pledges of successive Premiers, and has forfeited all claim to the support of electors who put temperance above partizanship. A history of the plebiscite, referendum, and other devices for staving off the dreaded decision is given. In the plebiscite of 1894 there were 192,489 votes for, and 110,720 against prohibition. In the referendum of 1902 there were 199,749 votes for, and 103,482 against closing the bars. Pledges by Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Ross are quoted. The prohibitionists will now be denounced in party circles as extremists. But their opinions are just the same now as they were in 1894, or in 1902. If the Government never intended to give them prohibition, why did it not say so, as Sir John Thompson did? Sir John saved himself a world of trouble by his frankness."

Peat Manufacture.

The fuel question in Canada is one that goes home to the "business and bosom" of everybody. As Quebec and Ontario produce no coal, they are the more interested in knowing whether they have wherewithal they can make coal. Mr. J. C. Morrison, a Chicago engineer, has announced that after four years experimenting he has solved the problem of manufacturing from peat a fuel that will rank with the best grades of anthracite coal, at a cost of ninety cents per ton. In all the provinces of the Dominion there are immense deposits of peat which, if they can be made to produce a marketable fuel anywhere near as good as coal, would make Canadians independent of the coal

barons of the United States, who now make us pay what they like for an article we cannot do without. Many attempts have been made to utilize peat as fuel with little success. The two great difficulties that had to be overcome were the removal of moisture and the putting of peat in a shape to be easily handled and transported without crumbling. Mr. Morrison's device includes a centrifugal separator to eliminate the moisture, a dryer to complete the process, and a compressor, which forms the peat into solid blocks of a handy size for shipment. The advantages claimed for this fuel is that it leaves little ashes, or waste through smoke and escaping gases, as in the case of coal. This asserted reduction in smoke would in itself be an unspeakable boon to manufacturing. We are assured, too, that the new product forms no cinders and, weight for weight, the heat caused by its combustion is ten percent greater than that obtained from coal. If all this is true, there are large fortunes awaiting the manufacturers of peat fuel in Canada.

Mr. Alexander Dobson, whose works at Beaverton turned out one thousand tons of peat last year, announces his intention to erect another factory similar to the Beaverton one, but of double the capacity, at Caledonia Springs, between Montreal and Ottawa, on an extensive peat bog reported to be of excellent quality. He considers such a step necessary at the present stage of the industry in order mainly to prove the success of his machines and process on a larger scale and on a different bog. This work will be greatly appreciated by all interested in the peat fuel industry, as helping to solve several unanswered questions covering the operation of a much larger plant than the one or two press factories now in existence.—WITNESS.

Village Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the village council was held in the Council chamber on Monday evening last. Members all present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following accounts were presented, and on motion ordered to be paid: J. J. Gould, teaming \$26.25 Henry Warren & Son, supplies 14.79 News-Argus, printing 4.40 O. Vandervoort, for stone 2.50 L. Meiklejohn, wood for Mrs. Smith 4.00 L. Meiklejohn, 12 bolts60 Jas. McCann, board for Mrs. McGowan to Dec. 1 18.00 Robert Fletcher, teaming 8.00 David Martin, supplies 6.80 Robt. Eggleton, work on engine house 1.00 Jesse Charles, work on vault65 D. Martin, remission of taxes 2.20 W. H. Gould, work on streets 86.25 A. Cowie, work on streets 1.50 S. Bowen, " " " 5.25 Alex. Conley, work on streets 7.45 H. Barrow, work on streets 12.00

A communication was read from Bloomfield respecting lamps.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Dr. Zwick, that we offer the hanging lamps to Bloomfield for \$15 each. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hough, seconded by Dr. Zwick, that the Graham note be paid. Carried.

Mr. Hough's account for work as Inspector of streets, amounting to \$116 was read and passed, on motion of Dr. Zwick, seconded by Mr. Meiklejohn.

Moved by Dr. Zwick, that Miss Sarah Knox be granted the sum of \$5.00 to assist in bearing the losses she sustained through an accident. Carried.

The Reeve was instructed to arrange with the Guaranteed Co. to renew the Treasurer's bonds for two months so as to cover the time for auditing accounts and electing new Treasurer.

Council adjourned.

Wellman's Corner.

Rev. Mr. Balfour preached anniversary sermons at Salem on Sunday last, and Rev. Mr. Weatherall preached at Wellman's in his stead.

Mr. Norris Hogle and another man were cutting wood on Mrs. Wm. Hogle's place one day last week, when in some manner his companion accidentally struck Mr. Hogle's hand with his axe, inflicting an ugly cut. Dr. Sargent dressed the wound, and it is thought he will get along all right, though he will likely be laid up for some time.

Mrs. Joseph Hogle still lingers, but her friends think the end cannot be far off.

Mr. McDonald has resigned his school here, and intends to take a medical course at Queen's College. Everyone regrets his going very much, as he is a good teacher and very popular. The trustees have not as yet secured a successor.

Mrs. Maggie Milne has also resigned her school. She has taught on the 7th line for the last three years, and the people regret her going, but cannot keep her against her will. We don't know what situation she is going to take, but will likely hear in the near future.

Mr. Wm. Jackman and wife leave here this week, to reside in Stirling.

Mrs. B. Cameron and family will remove on Saturday to Toronto, and will join Mr. Cameron, who has already been in the city for some time.

Our cheese factory closed operations for the season a week ago. The meeting of the stockholders was not yet taken place, but it is an understood thing that the patrons will not realize as much as they did last year, the price of cheese being so low.

The deerhounds have returned laden with venison.

"Some have shot it, some have bought it, what's the diff? So they have got it."

It is reported that the Japanese lost 15,000 during December 1 in attacking Port Arthur.

A local option by-law will be voted on in the township of Smith, Peterborough county, at the time of holding the municipal election in January.

Discretion is Failure.
"I was at the husking bee one day. Great fun!"
"What a red ear?"
"Yes."
"Kiss the prettiest girl?"
"Nope. Didn't dare. All the pretty girls were engaged to husky farmers."
"What did you do?"
"Kissed the homeliest girl."
"Did that give satisfaction?"
"Not a bit of it. Each of the husky farmers felt that I had personally snubbed his best girl."

More Likely to Get It.
"Nochis—Wonder where I can borrow some money?"
"Hardup—What do you want it for?"
"Oh, I've got a sure thing in the fifth race tomorrow!"
"You don't want money; you want to borrow trouble!"

Musical Taste.
"Say, pal!"
"Well, what?"
"Why does that man in the band run the trombone down his throat?"
"I suppose it is because he has a taste for music."

Interpreted.
"She told me," said the young man who had consulted a fortune teller, "that I was born to command."
"Well, well," exclaimed Henpeck, "she means, then, that you will never be married."

One-half of our life is spent in making experiments; the other half in regretting them.

It is better for a young man to blush than to turn pale.—CLEAR.

SEE OUR
Xmas Display of
—CHINA—
IN

BERRY SETS, BREAD and BUTTER PLATES, CAKE PLATES, SALAD DISHES, CHINA CUPS and SAUCERS, CUT GLASS LEMONADE SETS, CHEESE DISHES, JARDINIERES, and BREAD and MILK SETS.

In DINNER and TEA SETS we are showing the finest assortment ever offered in Stirling. Our 98 piece sets are the most complete composition ever put together, with a 10, 12 and 16 in. PLATTER, SALAD and PICKLE DISH. Don't fail to see these sets and learn our prices for A 1 maker's goods.

Also, a full line of FRUIT, GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERY.

JOHN SHAW.

LOVE.

Love is kindly and deceitless.—YEATS.

Love can sun the realms of night.—SCHILLER.

Love's a thing that's never out of season.—BARRY CORNWALL.

They do not love that do not show their love.—SHAKESPEARE.

He that shuts out love in turn shall be shut out by love.—TENNYSON.

The greatest miracle of love is the cure of coquetry.—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Love is master of the wisest; it is only fools that defy him.—THACKERAY.

Love never dies of starvation, but often of indigestion.—NINONNE DE' ENCLOS.

The magic of first love is the ignorance that it can ever end.—BEAUMONT.

Her friends think the end cannot be far off.

Mr. McDonald has resigned his school here, and intends to take a medical course at Queen's College. Everyone regrets his going very much, as he is a good teacher and very popular. The trustees have not as yet secured a successor.

Man's love is of man's life a thing apart; 'tis woman's whole existence.—BYRON.

It is impossible to love a second time when we have once really ceased to love.—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENCES. STIRLING, ONE.

E. P. PARKER.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES and
agent for Quilt Laundry.

OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Offices—Over Sovereign Bank.

Open every day and evening.

J. MC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.

GRADUATE MCGILL UNIVERSITY.
Late House Surgeon Montreal General
Hospital; formerly resident accountant Mont-
real Maternity Hospital and Assistant in dis-
eases Women in General Hospital. Licens-
ed Illinois State Board of Health, and Mem-
ber College of Physicians and Surgeons of
Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,
Stirling.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, On-
tario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—in Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Main Street.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office—McAannan Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block.

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.

L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

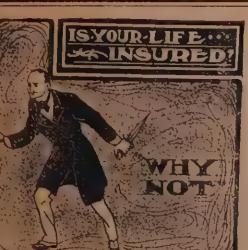
DENTISTRY.

O. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON GRADUATE OF THE TORON-
TO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the apparatus used in the Town to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.



You're Not Safe

from accident or death at any time. If
your capital is limited, then you should
make provision for your family with a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

If you will give us your age we will sub-
mit figures and give you full particulars
without charge. You will be surprised
when you know how little it costs to be
safe.

S. BURROWS,

Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE

The Man Ahead.

The Dominion City (Man.) Echo says:
"In every paper we pick up we're sure
to find a lot of gush about the man who
is behind. There is the man behind the
counter and the man behind the gun,
the man behind the buzz-saw, and the
man behind his son, the man behind in
rent, the man behind the times, the
man behind the plow shares, and the
man behind the fence, and the man be-
hind the whistle, and the man behind
the bars, and the man behind the
kodak, and the man behind the cars,
and the man behind his fists, and every-
thing behind nothing is entered on this
list. But they've skipped another fel-
low, of whom nothing has been said—the
fellow who is even, or a little way
ahead, who always plays for what he
gets, whose bill is always signed—he's
a blamn sight more important than the
man who is behind. All we editors and
merchants and the whole commercial
clan are indebted for existence to this
honest noble man. He keeps us all in
business, and his town is never dead, so
I take my hat off to the man who is
ahead."

The city of Ottawa will be fifty years
old on the 18th of this month.

An admirable bulletin on the great
resources of Canada, by Dr. Chalmers,
of the Geological Survey, has been is-
sued. It gives the total known peat
areas of the Dominion as 87,000 square
miles, but Dr. Chalmers considers that
future explorations will show a much
greater area. The bulletin describes
the different manufacturing processes
which are being used in the Dominion,
and the best known deposits.



The power of O. R. KIDNEY CURE is sim-
ply wonderful in the treatment of KIDNEY, BLAD-
DER and URINARY disease. It acts right
to the spot, HEALS and NOURISHES, giving
new strength and vitality.

Each bottle of O. R. KIDNEY CURE con-
tains a ten days' treatment, price 50c. at all
drug stores and dealers.

The O. R. MEDICINE Co., Limited,

TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

IN THE COMMUNICANT WITH THE COMMUNION
TO HIGGINS ADVERTISERS.—The Higgin's Advertiser,
25 cents each insertion; over 100 lines
per page. Major rate in larger than their
line type, 10c. per line.

TO TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS.—Lie, per line per
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

TRANSPORTATION AND MAIL STATION AS FOLLOWS:

MAIL & EX.	8:37 a.m.	PASSENGER	10:17 a.m.
MAIL & EX.	6:42 p.m.	MAIL & EX.	8:43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY DEC. 8, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The County Council is now in session at Belleville.

The stores are now making a fine display of Christmas goods.

Warm Footwear cheap at J. W. Brown's.

A light snowfall this morning, the first of the season, but hardly enough for sleighing.

The Sunday School entertainment of the Sidney Baptist Church will be held on the evening of December 14th.

An entertainment under the auspices of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church will be given on Dec. 26th. Keep the date in mind.

Go to Brown's for your Hockey Boots.

C. O. O. F. No. 181, Spring Brook, will give an Oyster Supper and Concert on the evening of Dec. 20th. James Fax, of Toronto, is engaged for the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Tice, who have been residents of Carnduff, Asa, for some years, have returned to Ontario. Mr. Tice has purchased a farm near Brighton.

Buy Slippers for Xmas presents. A large assortment at J. W. Brown's.

Do your Christmas shopping early and avoid the rush.

Mrs. Matilda Stiles, granddaughter of John Stiles, Sr., of Belleville, recently passed the examination of Winnipeg Hospital as a trained nurse, receiving the gold medal, the highest reward for her ability.

Santa Claus will be "At Home" in Curry's Hall, Frankford, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21st, at 7 p.m., under the auspices of Trinity Church Sunday School. Refreshments and Christmas Souvenirs for sale, and a Christmas tree at the close.

A very quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. Burhans, at Warrensburg, N. Y., on the evening of Dec. 1st, when Miss E. M. Chard, who has been nursing there for the past two years, was married to Mr. P. H. Clark, operator at the Central Ontario Junction, formerly of Peterboro. During the month of November Miss Chard was at the Albany General Hospital, where she was under the doctor's care for a nervous break-down. On her return from the Hospital, Mr. Clark started for Warrensburg, where they were married, leaving immediately for home by way of Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Clark left yesterday for Toronto, where the former hopes to arrange a leave of absence in order to enable them to take a trip to Winnipeg.

Important Auction Sale.

One of the most important and attractive Auction Sales of the season will be held at "Silver Medal Farm," Lot 7, Con. 6, S. D. Sills, Rawdon, (three miles south of Tweed,) on

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.—On Lot 5 in the 6th Con. of Rawdon, the farm stock and implements belonging to Mr. A. W. Green.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.—On lot 19, 6th con. of Rawdon, the farm stock and implements belonging to Mr. E. Maybee. Sale at one o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.—On Lot 23, 1st Con.

Rawdon, the farm stock and implements belonging to Mr. A. W. Green.

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TUESDAY, DEC. 20.—On lot 19, 6th con. of Rawdon, the farm stock and implements belonging to Mr. E. Maybee. Sale at one o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.—On Lot 23, 1st Con.

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The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

Henson shook his head uneasily. "The young lady persisted in taking me for a burglar," he groaned. "And why not?" Christabel demanded. "I was just going to bed when I heard voices in the fore-court below and footsteps creeping along. I came into the corridor with my revolver. Presently one of the men climbed up the ivy and got into the corridor. I covered him with my revolver and fairly drove him into a bedroom and locked him in."

"So you killed with both barrels?" Littimer cried, with infinite enjoyment.

"Then the other one came. He came to steal the Rembrandt."

"Nothing of the kind," he retorted. Henson cried. "I came to give you a lesson. Lord Littimer. My idea was to get in through the window, steal the Rembrandt, and, when you had missed it, confess the whole story. My character is safe."

"Giddy," Littimer said, reproachfully. "You are so young, so boyish, so buoyant, Reginald. What would your future constituents have said had they seen you creeping up the ivy? They are a grave people who take themselves seriously. Egad, this would be a lovely story for one of those prying society papers. 'The Philanthropist and the Picture.' I've a good mind to send it to the Press myself."

Littimer sat down and laughed with pure enjoyment.

"And where is the other partridge?" he asked, presently.

Christabel seemed to hesitate for a moment, her sense of humor of the situation had departed. Her hand shook as she turned the key in the door.

"I am afraid you are going to have a rather unpleasant surprise," Henson said.

Littimer glanced keenly at the speaker. All the laughter died out of his eyes; his face grew set and stern as Frank Littimer emerged into the light.

"And what are you doing hero?" he asked, hoarsely. "What do you expect to gain by taking part in a fool's trick like this? Did I not tell you never to show your face here again?"

The young man said nothing. He stood there looking down, dogged, quiet, like one tongue-tied. Littimer thundered out his question again. He crossed over, laying his hands on his son's shoulders and shaking him as a terrier might shake a rat. "Did you come for anything?" he demanded. "Did you expect any mercy from—"

Frank Littimer shook off his grasp gently. He looked up for the first time.

"I expected nothing," he said. "I did not come of my own free will. I am silent now for the sake of myself and others. But the time may come—God knows it has been long delayed. For the present, I am bound in honor to hold my tongue."

He flashed one little glance at Henson, a long, angry glance. Littimer looked from one to the other in hesitation for a moment. The hard lines between his brows softened. "Perhaps I am wrong," he muttered. "Perhaps there has been a mistake somewhere. And if ever I find out I have—phew, I am talking like a sentimental schoolgirl. Havo I not had evidence strong as proof of Holy Writ that—Get out of my sight, your presence angers me. Go, and never let me see you again. Reginald, you were a fool to bring that boy here to-night. See him off the premises and fasten the door again."

"Surely," Christabel interposed, "surely at this time of the night—"

"You should be in bed," Littimer said, sternly. "My dear young lady, if you and I are to remain friends I must ask you to mind your own business. It is a dreadfully difficult thing for a woman to do, but you must try. You understand."

Christabel was evidently putting a

strong constraint on her tongue, for she merely bowed and said nothing. She had good reasons for the diplomacy of silence. Henson and Frank Littimer were disappearing in the direction of the staircase. "I say nothing," Christabel said. "But at the same time I don't fancy I shall care very much for your distinguished friend Reginald Henson."

Littimer smiled. All his good humor seemed to have returned to him. Only the dark lines under his eyes were more accentuated.

"A slimy, fawning hound," he whispered. "A mean fellow. And the best of it is that he imagines something had to be removed. I am much better."

The ready lie tripped off his tongue. Chris smiled slightly.

"Do you know, you remind me very much of somebody," he went on. "And yet I don't know why, because you are quite different. Lord Littimer tells me you are an American."

"The Stars and Stripes," Chris laughed. "I guess our nation is the first on earth. Now, if you happen to know anything about Boston—"

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A little later, and Christabel sat before her looking-glass with her lovely hair about her shoulders. The glasses were gone and her magnificant eyes gleamed and sparkled.

"Good night's work," she said to her smiling reflection. "Now the danger is passed and now that I am away from that dreadful house I feel a different being. Strange what a difference a few hours has made! And I hardly need my disguise—even at this moment I believe that Endi would not recognize me. She will be pleased to know that her telegram came in so usefully. Well, here I am, and I don't fancy that anybody will recognize Christabel Lee and Chris Henson for one and the same person."

She looked up beamingly into his face as she spoke; she saw the heavy features darken and the eyes grow small with anger.

"I loathe them, and they loathe me," Henson growled. "Look at him!"

He pointed to the dog, who showed his teeth with an angry growl.

And yet the great sleek head lay against the girl's knee in perfect confidence. Henson looked on the easily and backed a little way. The dog marked his every movement.

"See how the brute shows his teeth at me," he said. "Please send him away, Miss Lee. I am certain he is getting ready for a spring."

Henson's face was white and hot and wet, his lips trembled. He was horribly afraid. Chris patted the silky head and dismissed the dog with a curt command. He went off instantly with a wistful, backward look in his eye.

"We are going to be great friends, that doggie and I," Chris said, gaily. "And I don't like you any the better, Mr. Henson, because you don't like dogs and they don't like you. Dogs are far better judges of character than you imagine. Dr. Bell says—"

"What Dr. Bell?" Henson demanded, swiftly.

Chris had paused just in time; perhaps her successful disguise had made her a trifle reckless.

"Dr. Hatherly Bell," she said. "He used to be a famous man before he fell into disgrace over something or another. I heard him lecture on the animal instinct in Boston once, and he said—but as you don't care for dogs it doesn't matter what he said."

"Do you happen to know anything about him?" Henson asked.

"Very little. I never met him, if that is what you mean. But I heard that he had done something particularly disgraceful. Why do you ask?"

"Nothing more than a mere coincidence," Henson replied. "It is just a little strange that you should mention his name here, especially after what happened last night. I suppose that, being an American, you fell in love with the Rembrandt. It was you who suggested securing it in its place, and then preventing my little jest from being successfully carried out. Of course you have heard that the print was stolen once?"

"The knowledge is as general as the spiritiving away of the Gainsborough Duchess."

"Quite so. Well, the man who stole the Rembrandt was Dr. Hatherly Bell. He stole it so that he might pay a gambling debt, and was subsequently found in his luggage before he escaped it on to the purchase. I am glad you mentioned it, because the name of Bell is exactly a favorite at the castle."

"I am much obliged to you," said Chris, gravely. "Was Dr. Bell a favorite once?"

"Oh, immensely. He had great influence over Lord Littimer. He—but here comes Littimer in one of his moods. He appears to be angry about something."

Littimer strode up, with a frown on his face and a telegram in his hand. Henson assumed to be mildly sympathetic.

"I hope it is nothing serious?" he murmured.

"Sorrows," Littimer cried. "The news of audacity—yes. The telegram has just come. Must see you tonight on important business affecting the past. Still hope to be with you some time after dinner!"

"What are the audacious aspirations to an interview?" Chris asked, demurely.

"A man I expect you never heard of," said Littimer, "but who is quite familiar to Henson here. I am alluding to that scoundrel Hatherly Bell."

"Good heavens!" Henson burst out. "I—mean, what colossal impudence!"

(To be Continued.)

The stage-struck youth should think twice before attempting to act.

ing and out on the terrace. Sho
folt no further unashamed on the
score of the disguise now. Henson
was certain of his nature, but he was not
going to learn anything. Chris
smiled as she saw Henson lumbering
towards her. He seemed all the
better for his night's rest.

"The rose blooms early here," he
said gallantly. "Let me express the
hope that you have quite forgiven
me for the fright I gave you last
night."

"I guess I don't recollect the
fright," Chris drawled. "And if
there was any fright I calculate it
was on the other side. And how are
you this morning? You look as if
you had been up the night. Got some
trouble with your throat, or what?"

"A slight operation," Henson said
airily. "I have been speaking too
much in public lately and a little
something had to be removed. I am
much better."

The ready lie tripped off his tongue.
Chris smiled slightly.

"Do you know, you remind me very
much of somebody," he went on.
"And yet I don't know why, because
you are quite different. Lord Littimer
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(To be Continued.)

The stage-struck youth should
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ON THE FARM.

SALADA

MAKING CONVERTS by LEAPS AND BOUNDS

Ceylon Natural Green tea by its absolute purity and delicious flavor is displacing Japan tea just as "SALADA" black is displacing all other black teas. Sealed lead packets only. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.
An Author's Desire to Stir up Strife.

The Berlin correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph says: Herr A. Niemann, author of the book entitled, "Der Weltkrieg," which caused so much stir when it first appeared some months ago, and has been translated into English, has written to The Press to defend himself against the attacks made on him charging him with being a firebrand and with having contributed by his book to further embitter the relations between Germany and England. Herr Niemann says that Germany, the greatest of Germanic people, is asserting for herself a world position. Witness her colonies and growing fleet. She has always been the enemy of the mighty nation, because she will herself be mightiest. That is why she broke the power of the Netherlands, destroyed the Empire of Spain, and is working for 200 years to break the might of France. She maintains her position by utilizing wars between other powers, only engaging in wars against colored races. In this way England won her colonies and girdles the world with her naval stations. The more hostile will England grow. As soon as Germany's colonies pay, as soon as Germany's fleet is a factor to be reckoned with, there will be a war between the two countries. According to Herr Niemann, the Englishman's most cherished dream is England on the throne of the world, with all the other nations her vassals. Herr Niemann says he wrote his book to break down the overwhelming vanity of Englishmen, to make the geographical and political state of affairs clear to his countrymen.

APPLES FOR CATTLE.

With thousands of bushels of apples wasted yearly in the orchards of this country, the following from the French scientist, M. Henri Blin, in the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique regarding the use of apples as food for cattle will be read with interest. M. Blin admits that the apple is weak in nitrogenous constituents, and that its value as food consists chiefly in its mucilage and hypocarbonates. Yet he values the fruit as food for stock at \$5 per ton, which is about twice as much as it is usually in this country to allow as the feeding value of a ton of mangels. No experienced feeder, we imagine, would give half as much as \$5 for a ton of apples to use as food for cattle. The analysis given in the article is as follows: Water, 85 per cent; nitrogenous matter, 0.40; fats, 0.30; extractives not nitrogenous, 12.50; cellulose, 1.50. Of course, it is stated that a good deal of dry food, including concentrated nitrogenous feeding stuffs, should be used with the fruit. With onions, he says, apples have a feeding value equivalent to that of mangels or carrots. Apple pulp, the residue of cider-making, is recommended for ensilage. As much of the water has been extracted, the percentage of nutritive constituents is much greater in this pulp than in fresh apples. M. Blin calls attention to the importance of pulping or mincing apples for stock, if only to avoid the danger of some of them being swallowed whole. It would be interesting to see the results of some comparative feeding experiments with equal weights of apples and mangels, for other foods being the same, in the fattening of cattle and sheep.

VELVET AS TRIMMING.

Never before in its history has velvet been in such a demand as a trimming. It not only is self-decoration but is used in the ornamentation of all kinds of other fabrics. Paris modistes have endorsed it for every detail of maid's wardrobe. In fancy effects plaid velvets are now, and bid fair to gain supremacy taffetas a hard struggle for supremacy as a waist material.

A handsome waist for very dressy wear is made of black chiffon velvet. The design is rather simple, yet what the effusive woman would call really sweet. There is a chomellette shape yoke of pure white lace falling over the opening in frills combined with the snowiest chiffon. Outlining the yoke is a band of white satin stitched with Parisian braid in pale blue, rose, gold and black. The sleeves extend only to the elbows and have a cuff trimmed with the white satin and embroidery. They are finished with ruffles on the snowy white lace and chiffon.

SURE EVIDENCE.

A commercial traveller, whose face was somewhat remarkable for its ugliness, recently found himself in a little country town.

He was proceeding quietly along the street when he was suddenly confronted by two large and rough-looking men, apparently strangers to the place.

The more aggressive of the two was the traveller a slap on the shoulder. Like the slam of a barn-door, and said—

"I know, there is a gool in this yore town, where they shut up criminals?"

Now, the traveller prided himself on his ability to get along peacefully with all sorts and conditions of men, so he assumed an air of familiarity, and began—

"I don't think so. I've been here two days, and—

"Then there ain't any," broke in the man, with decision. "If you've been in this yore town two days and there was one, you'd be in it!"

During courtship a girl is often unable to express her thoughts, but she makes up for lost time after marriage.

The Hospital for Sick Children, College street, Toronto, appeals to the fathers and mothers of Ontario for funds to maintain the thousand sick children that it nurses within its walls every year.

The Hospital is not a local institution—but Provincial. The sick child from any place in Ontario who can't afford to pay has the same privileges as the child living in Toronto and is treated free.

The Hospital had last year in its beds and out 761 patients, 267 of these were unable to pay and were treated free.

Every dollar may be the translator of your kind thoughts into the Hospital kind deeds.

Everybody's doctor may be the friend in need of Somebody's child.

Let the money of the strong be mercy to the weak. The Hospital pays out dividends of health and happiness to suffering childhood on every dollar that is paid by the friends of little children.

If you know of any sick child in your neighborhood who is sick or crippled or has club feet send the parent's name to the Hospital.

"SHE'S KNITTING" See the example of what can be done for club-foot children. There were 14 like cases last year and hundred in 28 years.

BEFORE AFTER



Please send contributions to J. Bow Robertson, Chairman, or to Douglas David, Robertson, See-Treas., of The Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto.

THE DANGER OF ANAEMIA.

Its Victims Are Defenceless When Disease Strikes—The Blood Should Be Kept Rich and Pure.

Anemic people—people with watery blood—are without defense when disease threatens. The strongest weapon against disease is a plentiful supply of rich, red blood. A robust person may catch cold, but quickly throws it off. But a cold lingers with the anemic one, goes to the chest and the first signs of consumption appear. It is the anemic one who suffers from headaches and dizziness, who cannot climb a stair without resting, whose heart flutters and palpitates wildly at the least exertion. Such people can only be saved by a new supply of rich, red blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that actually makes rich, red blood with every dose. Ordinary medicines only touch the symptoms of disease—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go right straight to the root of the trouble and drive it out. That is why these pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, and that is why thousands and thousands of people praise them so highly. Miss Florence G. Marryott, Chester, N.S., says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for several months and I am happy to say that they restored me to health after all other means had failed. I was suffering from anemia in its most severe form. The least exertion would leave me breathless and worn out. I had no appetite and suffered greatly with nervous headaches. I was pale and seemed to be going into a decline. I had medical attendance but it did me no good. Then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in a few weeks I found they were helping me. I continued their use for several months and am again enjoying good health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make every weak and ailing girl strong and healthy."

Yours can get these pills from any dealer in medicine but you should be careful to see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt write the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

RUSSIA'S PLIGHT.

Awful Condition of the People of That Country.

Fear of Russia has hung over the world for more than a quarter of a century, but to-day, after a nine-months war with Japan, its dreaded power has become almost a laughing stock. Russia has great size, joined with great weakness. Some of the causes of its lethargy are incurable. Others are due to a backward civilization. The roads are mere military routes. The post office handles one piece of mail for 15 cents that pass through our own. For every two miles of telegraph in Russia, we have five, and for each mile of her telegraph wires we have 53.

Ignorance leads misery by the hand. Three-fourths of the children never see the inside of a school-room. Of those who go to school, few are taught more than their alphabet. In Russia proper, 95 people out of every 100 cannot write their names or spell out easy words. Technical education is even more neglected; and for every 11,000 people there is but a single physician.

The bureaucracy and the merchants in collusion have built up a perfectly organized system of graft. It is openly recognized, treated with tolerance, even thought of with respect. Not only do admirals buying coal in foreign ports procure receipts for much larger sums than they have paid, with their under officers, but no contract is let at home which does not allow a liberal margin for a "take-off." In this way, Russia has paid for her railroads two and a half times the amount which the minister of finance estimates as their value. It is said that fully 75 per cent. of the large Red Cross fund which was subscribed at home and abroad has been stolen. The magnificently equipped hospital train which the czarina sent to the east was looted between St. Petersburg and Moscow. Not a thing of value was left in it.

To sum up: Russia stands at a great crisis in an evil plight. Its aristocracy is rotten and tyrannous; its people sodden in ignorance, without moral sense, dull and brutal; its priesthood often degraded, extortionate and sensual; its land of natural resource wasted and condemned; its imperial bullion for its coining; and its czar, a grotesque weakling.

FATAL FOR FRANCE.

It is a common supposition that war must be formally declared before hostilities can be entered upon; but this is very far from the truth. Even the delivery of an ultimatum is not necessary; a simple "act of war," which may be construed from almost any ill-considered act, is sufficient to set belligerents at each other's throat.

The blowing up of the "Maine," although undoubtedly the act of a lunatic, who had not a shred of official warrant for the deed, was sufficient to cause the Spanish-American War, and a petty quarrel over the succession to the impoverished Spanish throne was the excuse upon which the Franco-Prussian War was entered upon.

The disposition of the throne of Spain seemed to have always exercised a baneful influence over the destinies of France; by the way, for it was over a similar quarrel that the great Duke of Marlborough had to take the field to fight the Battle of Malplaquet. It was a glorious victory for our great general, but when one reads of the carnage it caused, one wonders if the affairs of an out-of-state warranted such woeful warfare.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Behind the lately-removed dial of the ancient clock in the tower of St. Mary's parish church, Bletchley, was found about a hundredweight of honey.

"Fishing vessels often go to sea with half their crews drunk," said a Grimsby fisherman at an inquest on a man who jumped overboard from a trawler.

In letters of gold the names of the Roman Emperors are being placed beneath the medallions representing them at Buckingham Palace. Near St. Ives a shark 38 feet long was caught on hook and line, when an angler fish weighing near a hundredweight rushed at it and swallowed it, both being landed, writes Mr. E. O'Donnell, of Clifton House, St. Ives.

All efforts to establish the Salvation Army in Russia have so far been of no avail, said General Booth at Guildford, as the Russian Government had issued strict injunctions against the general or his followers crossing the frontier.

"Did you ever see a tragedy?" said Edward Hanley, an insurance agent, to two friends with whom he was seated in the Dublin Gaiety theatre.

Without waiting for an answer, he drew a penknife across his throat, inflicting a wound nearly two inches long.

After experiments, extending over six weeks with two different oils, the borough surveyor of Kensington has reported that the system of laying dust by oil is unsatisfactory for London.

Mr. William Colby, who has just died at Pakefield, near Lowestoft, at the age of eighty-seven leaves 114 dependents living out of 133. They are 6 children, 46 grandchildren, and 62 great-grandchildren.

In the schools under the Bristol Education Committee there are 8,755 scholars with defective eyesight, and the committee is considering the advisability of providing them with spectacles.

"If I was guilty I would be only too proud—too pleased to tell you. But I was in bed at the time," So said Pat Sullivan, a tailor, accused of stealing a coat at Birmingham on Saturday. He was discharged.

"Unmarried working men are the most extravagant class in the community," said Judge Emden at Lambeth County Court.

The world's largest ploughing match, the annual event of the North Kent Agricultural Association, took place near Dartford. No fewer than 130 ploughs were employed, and it was a wonderful scene, rendered still more interesting by the motor ploughing and an exhibition of the ancient method, the use of oxen. The Ivel motor was awarded the gold medal.

Through a crack in the wall an enormous number of bees had made their home under the bedroom floor of an old farm house at Longthorpe, near Peterborough, and their incessant humming made sleep difficult. On one of the floors being taken up, the space between it and the ceiling of the room below was found to be packed with honey. No less than 1½ cwt. was extracted.

Japan is a nation of gardeners. Every man, woman, and child is passionately fond of flowers. Gardening is a religion.

"How did you like our new duet?" she asked. "Oh, was that a new duet? I thought you were only quarrelling."

HAPPY CHILDHOOD.

Right Food Makes Happy Children Because They are Healthy.

Sometimes milk does not agree with children or adults. The same thing is true of other articles of food. What agrees with one sometimes does not agree with others.

But food can be so prepared that it will agree with the weakest stomach. As an illustration—anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can eat, relish and digest a nice hot cup of Postum coffee with a spoonful or two of Grape-Nuts poured in, and such a combination contains nourishment to carry one a number of hours, for almost every particle of it will be digested and taken up by the system and be made use of.

A lady writes from the land of the Magnolia and the mocking bird, way down in Alabama and says: "I was led to drink Postum because coffee gave me sour stomach and made me nervous. Again Postum was recommended by two well-known physicians for my children, and I feel especially grateful for the benefit derived."

"Milk does not agree with either child, so to the eldest aged four and one-half years, I give Postum with plenty of sweet cream. It agrees with her splendidly, regulating her bowels perfectly although she is of a constipated habit."

"For the youngest, aged two and one-half years I use one-half Postum and half skimmed milk. I have never given any medicine since the children began using Postum, and they enjoy every drop of it."

"A neighbor of mine is giving Postum to her baby lately weaned, with splendid results. The little fellow is thriving famously." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum agrees perfectly with children and supplies adults with the hot invigorating beverage in place of coffee. Literally thousands of Americans have been helped out of stomach and nervous diseases by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. Look in package for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

FARMER TELLS OF A BAD TWO YEARS

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DROVE AWAY ALL HIS PAINS.

Was Bent Over with Pain and Hardly Able to Work Till He Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Consecon, Ont., Dec. 12.—(Special)

Mr. David Rowe, a well-known and highly respected farmer, living about three miles from here, is telling his friends of his remarkable recovery from a long period of suffering by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I had very severe pains in my back more or less for upwards of two years," Mr. Rowe says. "These pains seemed to concentrate the full force in the small of my back and the pain was almost unbearable. It made me go to bed at night and I could not straighten up to save my life."

"When I went to urinate it gave me great pain and you may imagine I was not able to do much work. I consulted a doctor but his prescription did me no good."

"Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and I felt better by the time I had used the first box. Tea boxes cured me completely."

VIRGIN CROWNS THE ALPS.

Statue Placed on One of the Highest Peaks.

A band of priests and guides have succeeded in performing the unparalleled feat of erecting a statue of the Virgin on the summit of the mighty Dent du Geant, a 13,170-foot monarch of the Pennine Alps.

The idea was started by Father Louis Clapasson, the cure of Courmayeur, a well-known mountaineer, and the people of the Aosta valley subscribed the money needed to buy the aluminum statue, which is not quite life size.

For weeks the weather was closely watched, and finally a party of seventeen men started upon the difficult undertaking.

From Courmayeur up to the Col du Geant the difficulties were easily overcome, but from this point to the summit the work was full of peril.

Over slippery ice-bound rocks and unsafe snow patches, up perpendicular chimneys and steep slabs of smooth rock like the sides of a house, the party had to climb with their burden, clinging to life to ropes fixed to iron stanchions in the rocks.

To add to the dangers a furious snowstorm came on, and several times the guides bearing the statue were nearly swept from the mountain side. The summit was reached without mishap three hours after leaving the Col.

In the midst of a "torment," or whirling snowstorm, great holes were drilled in the rock to receive the iron supports of the statue, and two hours later the Virgin was securely fixed on her mountain pedestal.

Then, on the edge of the precipice, with the storm still raging, the vicar of Courmayeur, Father Vesan, attached by two strong ropes to the face of the rock, performed mass, which more than once was interrupted by the fury of the elements.

Heart Sick People.—Dr. Agnew's ointment for the heart is a heart tonic that never fails to cure—its swift in its effects—goes down to the "border land" and snatches from death's grip more suffering than any other remedy for any family of diseases and ailments. Gives relief in 30 minutes—75.

The railway traveller in Japan buys a first, second, or third class ticket; or, if he wishes to go cheaper still, he can get a ticket entitling him to stand on the platform only.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs:—A few days ago I was taken with a severe pain and contraction of the cords of my leg, and had to be taken home in a rig. I could not sleep for pain, and was unable to put my foot to the floor. A friend told me of your MINARD'S LINIMENT, and one hour from the first application, I was able to walk, and the pain entirely disappeared.

You can use my name as freely as you like, as I consider it the best remedy I have ever used.

CHRISTOPHER GERRY.
Ingersoll, Ont.

"And you really think, doctor, that there is hope for him after this?" I certainly think so, madam! After this morning I shall only call once a day instead of twice."

20 Years of Vile Catarrh—Chas. O. Brown, writer, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarrh for over 20 years during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me." 50c—73.

"And you really think, doctor, that there is hope for him after this?" I certainly think so, madam! After this morning I shall only call once a day instead of twice."

There is a grave-digging school in Brussels, and all candidates for the post of sexton in Belgium to be eligible must have graduated from this school.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.



Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and creamy.

7B

10,000 QUARTS OF AIR.

In each respiration an adult inhales one pint of air. A healthy man will respire 16 to 20 times per minute, or, say, 20,000 times a day; a child, 25 to 35 times per minute.

While standing, the adult average respiration is 22 times per minute; lying down, 18 times.

The superficial of the lungs—that is, of their alveolar, or gaseous, which they govern by means of the mouth—averages 200 square yards. The amount of air required each day is about 10,000 quarts.

The amount of oxygen absorbed in the same length of time is 500 litres, or about 744 grams. The amount of carbonic acid expired in 24 hours is estimated at 5115 grams. Two-thirds of the oxygen absorbed in 24 hours is taken in during the 12 hours from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., three-tenths of the total being thrown off during the day.

While this is going on, the pulmonary surface is throwing off 150 grams of water in the shape of vapor. The heart sends 800 quarts of blood through the lungs every hour, or about 6,000 quarts daily.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

A census recently taken of the horses in Paris shows that while the descendants of the stallion who died in 1860 in the Palais Royal quarter has 13,600 inhabitants, it accommodates 30,600 horses.

Have You Eczema?—Have you any skin disease or eruptions? Are you subject to chafing or scalding? Dr. Agnew's Ointment prevents and cures any and all of these, and cures Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles besides. One application brings relief in ten minutes and cases cured in three to six nights.

TRY CHANGE OF BREAD.

A chef was talking about bread. "People ought to vary their breads the same as they vary their meats," he said. "You don't eat ham three times a day, year in and year out. You don't eat mutton that way. But that is the way you eat bread, if you are the average sort of a man—one certain kind of bread suffices you for breakfast, lunch, and dinner all your life."

"The stomach gets tired of this bread monotony; and when the stomach tires of a thing it won't digest it. Hence dyspepsia. The bread monotony is responsible for a good deal of the dyspepsia that flourishes."

"There are dozens of varieties of bread—corn bread, whole-wheat bread, barley bread, Sally Lunn, brown bread, breaded bread, mait bread. With these, and many more to choose from, why is the average family so foolish and thoughtless as to confine it self to one kind of bread only?"

Of about thirty recognized coaling stations in the Pacific, Great Britain owns at least twelve and the United States six.

An odd-looking turtle has been captured at Burlington, Vt. Its shell is soft, its back is spotted, its head is like that of a serpent, and its fins resemble those of a fish.

60 Specialists on the Case.—In the ordinary run of medical practice a greater number than this have treated cases of chronic dyspepsia and have failed to cure—but Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets (20 in a box at 25 cents each) have made the cure, giving relief in one day. These little "specialists" have proven their real merit.—72.

All new schools in Switzerland have a portion of the ground floor appropriated for baths.

THE FREEMASON, Toronto, 50c, a year. Cowan & Co., Pub's, Toronto.

Mrs. Jenkins—Your son's engaged to be married, I hear. I saw a young lady with him to-day. —Mrs. O'Ball—Yes, that was his fiasco.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Oh, George," sighed the romantic girl, "I wish you were like the old-time knights; I wish you'd do something brave to show your love for me." "Gracious!" cried her fiance, "haven't I agreed to marry you, and only getting ten dollars a week?"

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

Send direct to the distributor near you. The price covers postage and handling. Every box contains 20 packages.

FREE—"A Test in Pronunciation," "Instructive and Entertaining." Also illustrated pamphlets.

C. G. & C. MARSHAL CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

Hundreds of beautiful Rings and Watches Free.

Send us your name and address and we will send you a copy of our catalog.

FOR LADY OR GENT.

We Have Just Received a Stock of Sovereign's Woollen Mitts

in assorted sizes. These are the Best Woolen Mitts on the market.

5 gal. Coal Oil Cans with pump,
5 gal. Coal Oil Cans, our own make,
Also, 1, 2, 3 gal. Cans in Galv. and Tin.



Covered Roasting Pans.

We have them in Three Styles:

The **PERFECT**, Oval,
The **GEM**, Square,
The **SAVORY**, Stamped
in one solid piece.

HENRY WARREN & SON,
HARDWARE, MILL ST.

Headquarters for INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

The undersigned has opened out in the store lately occupied by the Sovereign Bank of Canada, a large and select stock of **TWEED** and **WORSTED SUITINGS** and **OVER-COATINGS**, and will be prepared to conduct a general tailoring business.

Proper Styles.

Correct Fit,
Best Workmanship
GUARANTEED.

Why not see me at once about that
New Suit and Overcoat?

Soliciting an opportunity to please
you.

Yours Sincerely

JOHN M. McGEE,
Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware
Store.

Notice To Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of **WILLIAM SHAW**, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, yeoman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 123, Sec. 23, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to meet at the office of **W. H. Hargrave**, in the County of Hastings, yeoman, deceased, which died on or about the 30th day of October, A.D. 1894, to send by mail, prepaid, to the said office, or to **Edward C. Parker**, Spring Brook, Ont. or **Geo. Simpson, Esq.**, Spring Brook, Ont. Executors of the Estate of the late **William Shaw**, on or before the 17th day of December, 1894, at 9 a.m., and state their names, and the amount of their claims and demands, and full particulars of their names and addresses, and the nature of the security held by them.

At the time of the first notice, that after the date above mentioned, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the value of the securities held by them as required.

All persons having debts to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their debts to the said executors on or before the said 17th day of December, 1894.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executors.

Dated the 23rd day of November, A.D. 1894.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of **CHARLES EDWARD PARKER**, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, merchant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 123, Sec. 23, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Charles Edward Parker, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 16th day of October, A.D. 1894, to send by mail, prepaid, to the said executors, or to the said executors of the estate of the late **Charles E. Parker**, on or before the 10th day of December, 1894, a statement in writing of the amount of their claims and demands, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the value of the securities held by them as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said executors on or before the said 10th day of December, 1894.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executor.

Dated the 15th day of November, 1894.

Clubbing List.

The **News-Argus** will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The **Weekly Globe**..... \$1.75
The **Weekly Mail & Empire**,
with premium picture..... 1.75

The **Family Herald & Weekly Star**, with premium picture..... 1.75

The **Weekly Sun**..... 1.80

The **Toronto News (Daily)**..... 1.80

The **Toronto Star (Daily)**..... 1.80

The **Farmers' Advocate**, weekly \$2.00

We specially commend the **Advocate** as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

Specially low clubbing rates with the **Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness**.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1900, \$1.00.

Lost on the Ice on Lake Erie.
No landmarks can be seen. There is nothing by which to direct a course. A man may easily be lost and wander until overcome. Too often this has happened, and hardly a winter has passed without some such disaster.

A man so lost will often trust to the instinct of the dogs to find a way home through the bewildering storm and gloom. Sometimes, however, even the animals have been at fault. In a recent case a fisherman with three dogs was overtaken on the homeward way by a sudden tempest of wind and snow. To see even a few feet must have been impossible, and even the dogs must have been overcome with fright or found that they were unable to guide themselves in the right direction. Still, though two were loose, they did not desert the man. When the searching parties found him on the following day he was dead, frozen to death, but the dogs with him were alive. One dog, which had not been unharmed, was mad, however, and had to be killed at once.—George Hubbard in Harper's Magazine.

Look to Your Walk.

Look to your walk. It has more to do with your success or failure than you perhaps dream of. Don't slouch. Don't wobble. Don't shuffle. Don't strut. Walk like a man who is determined to play a man's part in life, with head erect and feet planted firmly on the ground.

One may see on the streets of a city every day many people who are walking failures. There is not the slightest energy in their movements. Their whole bearing gives testimony of their weakness. How do we know that they are failures? Nothing is simpler. There is a subtle connection between the mind and the body. The mental attitude is reflected in the spontaneous movements of the body, and you can very quickly tell by a man's walk and general bearing whether his mind is alert, his spirit progressive and earnest and his whole being full of life and vigor and determination or he is a shiplord, lazy, lifeless creature.—Success.

Saltiness of the Sea.

The two great causes of a very gradual increase in the saltiness of the sea are the solvent powers of water and the process of evaporation. By their solvent powers rain, rivers and springs draw salts out of the land and carry them to the sea. In evaporation the sun, as an enormous pump, is ever drawing up pure water, leaving all salts behind. On the other hand, many marine organisms, plants and animals are continually extracting mineral matter from the sea wherewith to build up the solid parts of their bodily frames. Whenever the point of saturation is reached salt is deposited, as in the salt pans of the Caspian, the Dead sea, Salt Lake, Utah, and numerous beds of rock salt.

Babies on Club's Waiting List.

In what is supposed to be our swell club the father who does not cause his masculine offspring to be posted for membership on about the day of the offspring's birth is understood to be the exception rather than the rule. There is a legend that a member once anticipated an interesting event in his family to the extent of proposing for membership a boy he was expecting and that the baby turned out to be a girl. We believe, however, that this legend has never been fully substantiated. It is nevertheless a fact, we believe, that there's a long procession of baby boys on the club's waiting list.

Lady Vere de Vere.

Aubrey de Vere, the poet, and his family were for long years intimate friends with Tennyson, who borrowed the whole of his famous *Lady Clare's* name from them, for one of them was actually a Vere de Vere. *Lady de Vere*, it is said, did not quite like the association of her name and of a little something like hers with the character of the hard hearted and haughty Clara.

Lady de Vere was aghrieved?" was Tennyson's reply, "I have not given her name to an ugly woman nor to an old woman, only to a wicked one."

Could Meet, but Not Greet.

Caller—Mr. Ardup, you said last month if I would come on the 15th you'd be ready to meet this note, and I've brought it. Mr. Ardup—Why, the fact is I'm—er—ready to meet it for old acquaintance sake, but it's simply impossible for me to be chummy with it. Can't you come again some time next week?

The Poor Missionary.

"Now, my child," said the cannibal mother to her youngest hopeful, "I want you to be on your good behavior and not make a pig of yourself."

"What for?" demanded the young savage.

"Because we're going to have that new minister for dinner."—Exchange.

More Suitable Name, He Thinks.
"Some people insist on referring to flats as 'apartments'."

"It's wrong," answered the discontented man. "They are compartments."

Utilizing the Log.

Miss Querie—I understand you had a narrow escape crossing the Atlantic? Mr. Hard-Port—Yes, indeed. The coal ran out, and the captain had to split up the ship's log to keep the fires going.

Exhausting.

Mrs. Gramercy—which of your social duties do you find most exacting? Mrs. Park—to appear interested in the things that don't interest me.

It is the simpleton who doesn't dare to be simple.



Mrs. Rosa Adams, niece of the late General Roger Hanson, C.S.A., wants every woman to know of the wonders accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"**DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:**—I cannot tell you with pen and ink what good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me, suffering from the ills peculiar to the sex, extreme lassitude and that all gone feeling. I would rise from my bed in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed, but before I used two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I began to feel the buoyancy of my younger days returning, became regular, could do more work and not feel tired than I had ever been able to do before, so I continued to use it until I was restored to perfect health. It is indeed a boon to sick women and I heartily recommend it. Yours very truly, Mrs. ROSA ADAMS, 819 12th St., Louisville, Ky."—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuine cannot be produced.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

Ears of Lobsters.

Most curious are the ears of lobsters. Each is a sack or bag containing fluid and "ear stones," these last being particles of mineral matter, or, in some cases, particles of sand. They increase the vibrations set up by sound waves, which in due season impinge on the delicate cells of the ear, which contain the ends of the nerve of hearing. These last in turn convey the impressions to what serves the lobster by way of a brain, and a very respectable nervous mass it is.

Sleep.

To sleep is to strain and purify our emotions, to deposit the mud of life, to calm the fever of the soul, to return into the bosom of maternal nature, thence to reissue, healed and strong. Sleep is a sort of innocence and purification. Blessed is he who gave it to the poor sons of man as a sure and faithful companion of life, our daily healer and consoler.—M. Amiel.

The Last Thing He Did.

It was said of Lord Palmerston that he never grew old and was as light-hearted as a boy to the very end. When he was on his deathbed and the doctors told him that his time had come he brightened up for a final jest. "Die, my dear doctor! That's the last thing I shall do!"

Knockout Drops" in a Ring.

"A knockout ring," said the detective.

"Look at it well. It belonged to Jim.

"The kid. He was notorious."

The ring was of gold, and it contained

a huge dark blue stone.

"Now, watch the stone," continued the detective.

He pressed with his thumb a spring, smaller than a pinhead, on the gold loop opposite the setting.

Instantly the middle of the stone slipped back like a sliding door, and out of the opening three or four drops of fluid fell. When the detective ceased to press the spring the stone closed up again.

"See how it works?" he said.

"I sit with you, and there are two glasses of liquor before us. Talking away, I draw the hand with the ring on it across your glass, and with my thumb I press the spring. Then into your glass there falls enough chloral to put you out of business."

The C.P.R. directors are said to be contemplating large extensions of their system in Ontario.

Must Be Quick.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of the colic come on so suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained. There is no time in such cases if a bottle of *Colonist's* Colic Cholera and Dysentery Remedy is at hand. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by Morton & Haight.

Better make preparation against the trying Winter Weather by wearing a pair of our

MEN'S

Felt Lace Boots, foxed,
Felt Laced Boots,
Felt Gaiters, heavy felt soles,
Larrigans and Sox,
Stub-Proof Rubbers,
"Knee Crack" Rubbers,
1-4 buckle Overshoes,
Leather and Rubber Leggings
Storm Rubbers, lined and unlined,
Lambs' Wool Soles,
Hockey Boots, fleece lined,
Dongola and Box Calf Boots,
fleece lined.

FANCY WARM FOOTWEAR—

Everything nice for Children in
Felt Goods and Rubbers.

Don't buy your Hockey Boots before seeing us. They can't be beaten for style, price and durability.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P.S.—Eggs taken in exchange.

This Ad. is not Ballot Box News.

Don't forget the Fur Rooms over Calder's store, where you may find a splendid stock of Fine Furs and Mr. Jas. Boldrick, the fur dealer, to pay his respects to you, that is if you wish to purchase cheap at up-stairs value he will show you every attention. This is his special line now, and hope to remain in it for some years yet, for the fur trade requires one man's whole attention. Fine stock of Men's Coon Coats and Dyed Wombat—all No. 1. goods. You will find everything you require up here from a Sable Muff to a Gentleman's Fur Lined Coat.

JAS. BOLDRICK.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER WILL CONTAIN AMONGST OTHER THINGS

Seven New Thrilling Stories
Beautifully Illustrated
Handsome Calendar for 1905
Two pages for Little Folks
Three Christmas Pictures
Indoor Amusements
Extracts from famous Novels
New Cook Recipes
Lots of Funny Things
Canada's Picturesque Coasts

HARDWARE !

Furnaces for either Coal or Wood, solid cast iron. I have sold a large number of these furnaces, and guarantee them to give satisfaction.

A new lot of Tortoise Heaters coming in.

Call and see the Pandora, Happy Thought and Souvenir Ranges for coal and wood.

I have a fine line of Box, Parlor and Coal Heaters, Stove Boards, Scuttles, etc.

Also, a number of Second Hand Cook and Box Stoves.

No trouble to show you our goods.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

A FREE PATTERN

(your own selection) to every subscriber Only 50 cents a year.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.
A gem—beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking; economics; fancy work; household hints; fiction, etc. Subscriptions \$1.00 a year. Send for sample copy.

Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS

10¢ AND 15¢

All 3 ams Allowed and Perfections show the Bazaar and these three.

Only 15¢ ams each—no higher.

Ask for them. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail from

THE McCALL CO.,
11-15-17 West 31st St., New York.

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books.

Inventor's Help, and "How you are swindled."

With these you can easily ascertain if your invention is probably patentable.

Handbook on Patents, sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken out, without charge, in the U.S. receive special attention.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books.

Inventor's Help, and "How you are swindled."

With these you can easily ascertain if your invention is probably patentable.

Handbook on Patents, sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken out, without charge, in the U.S. receive special attention.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation in the U.S. for four months. \$1.00 a year.

Published every Friday. F. W. Faxon, 225 Broadway, New York.

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 225 E. 26th, Washington, D. C.

THE Stirling News-Argus

Published every Thursday morning at the office of the **News-Argus**, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

If paid in advance, \$1.00 will be charged.

Correspondence is limited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

Whole col. down to half col. \$6.00 5.00 4.00

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

21.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE
21.00 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1904

Vol. XXVI, No. 14.

Ward's Clothing.

WE'RE MAKING THINGS HUM! AT WARD'S.

Stop your worrying and do your
Christmas Shopping at
WARD'S.

GOOD THINGS FOR EVERYONE.

This is the old, reliable Santa Claus store for sensible and seasonable gifts for Men, Youths and Boys. Magnificent preparations for the Holiday Trade has been made, which we feel will out-class our previous record.

WE HAVE BEEN STOCKING UP FOR YOUR STOCKINGS, our grip of the market, of the needs of the season, of the tastes of the people, and of the fact that

A Dollar Goes Farther at WARD'S than a Dollar and a Half Elsewhere.

are all factors in filling our store with the most common-sense and useful gifts for sensible people. If you want a hint, Ladies, of what the men would like to find in their stockings on Christmas morning. Join the crowds of shoppers that make their way to WARD'S. It will pay you well. Look over the lists and select acceptable gifts.

Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats,
Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Gauntlets,
Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes,
Gloves, Mitts, Silk Sox,
Neckwear, Ties, Mufflers,
Cravats,—silk and satin,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Suspenders, Shirts, Collars,
Underwear, Night Shirts,
Umbrellas, Hats, Caps,
Fancy Knit Vests.

Gentlemen, anything in this list will be acceptable to the Ladies for Xmas.

Fur Jacket, Clo' Jacket,
Sable Ruffs, Collars or Muffs,
Caperines, Fur Boas,
Fur Gauntlets, Golf Jerseys,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs,
Linen Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Parasols, fancy handles,
Toilet Sets, Purses, etc.

It Pays To Buy at WARD'S—The Store That Does All It Advertises To Do.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

SOME XMAS BARGAINS.

The balance of our Ladies' and Children's Coats greatly reduced in price. Ladies' Skirts, \$1.75 and \$2.25. A bargain while they last.

Two only, Men's Fur Coats at less than cost. A few Men's Overcoats at half price.

UNDERWEAR—A great reduction on all Underwear for the holiday season.

Ladies' Combination Suits, only 2 left, \$1.50 and \$2.25 for \$1 and \$1.50.

Ladies' Vests, all pure wool, were \$1.00 for 50c.

Children's Vests, all sizes, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.

Men's Cardigan Jackets, \$1.10, regular \$1.45.

Look in our window for Millinery. Hats, regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 for \$1; regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 for 50c.

4 lbs. Currants, 25c. Seeded Raisins per lb. 10c.
3 1/2 lbs. Raisins, 25c. 3 lbs. Pulverized Sugar 25c.
1 lb. Best Peel, 25c. 1 lb. Caraway Comfits 25c.

Saxon Oats, with prize in each package, 25c.

Call and get your XMAS GROCERIES.

C. F. STICKLE.

One coal, cook stove for sale cheap.

FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Here Are a Few Specials :==

Gold Filled Watches from	\$10.00 upwards.
Silver Watches for	\$3.00.
Nickle Watches for	\$2.00.
14 k. Gold Crescent Brooches	\$3.00 to \$7.50.
Cuff Links	50c. to \$3.00.
Gold Scarf Pins	\$2.00 to \$8.00.
Ladies' Gold Chains	\$15.00.
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	\$12.00.
Comb and Brush Sets	\$1.00 to \$7.50.
Writing Desks	75c.
Work Boxes	75c.
Necktie Boxes	50c. and 75c.
Collar and Cuff Boxes	75c. to \$2.75.
Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, with pearl and gold handles	\$5.00 to \$8.00.

We invite you to see our line of Xmas Goods, which you will find larger and better assort'd than ever before.

W. H. CALDER,
Jewelry, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

County Council.

The County Council met at Belleville on Tuesday of last week, all the members being present.

The Warden made a brief address, and referred to several matters that would be brought before the Council.

A number of communications were read and referred to committees.

At the Wednesday morning session notice was given of a by-law to appoint county auditors.

Kingston wants to be a model school centre for this district, and to that effect the authorities there wrote the Council asking their aid in securing for them the privilege. They laid before the Council the many facilities they could give for such a school.

On motion the school inspectors were heard in reference to this matter.

Mr. Johnson said the model schools had not been doing their work properly. They had too much on their hands. It we could get a good model school to train teachers it would be of great benefit. He pointed out many defects in the training of young teachers. It would be a good thing to centralize the model schools.

Mr. Mackintosh said the question was one of the greatest importance. If a teacher were not properly trained he would be of but little use in school. There was a consensus of opinion that there should be a consolidation of Model schools. He would like to see the school placed here as it would be in the interests of the county. Still he was prepared to support any place where it would be of the most use to the teachers.

As matters were now the teachers were the poorest paid class of people in any profession. It would be unwise to add anything to the burden they now had to bear.

Mr. McFarlane thought perhaps it would be best to consolidate schools. He thought we had as good teachers turned out from Model schools as from Normal schools. He moved that the council approve of the consolidation of Model schools, but did not recommend any particular point at which the school would be placed.

Mr. Mallory seconded the motion, which was passed, with the addition that if such a school were established it should be at Belleville.

Dr. Bowby of Tweed was heard in reference to the establishment of a House of Refuge near Tweed.

Several claims for damages caused by horses running away were made, but none of these were entertained by the Council.

The Women's Institute of East Hastings asked for a grant of \$25. A motion was passed that the annual grant be \$25 and that the legislature be asked to aid also. An account from the Campbellford High School for \$21.03 was passed; also an account from the Schuter Co. for \$296.75 was passed.

At the Thursday morning session an account from the village of Stirling for work done on county roads was presented and passed.

Mr. A. Nicholson, chairman of Roads and Bridges, presented a report detailing the expense incurred by his committee for the year. The cost of gravel roads was \$18,856.41, and on bridges, including O'Brien's bridge, \$9,220.80. Machinery cost \$357.23, wire fencing \$98.40 and for snow expenditure \$760.89.

The county medical association was granted the use of the Judge's chamber for holding their meetings.

The O'Brien bridge matter caused considerable discussion. The disposal of a lot of the iron from the wreck of the old bridge was talked over and on motion of Mr. McFarlane the clerk and superintendent were authorized to dispose of the iron.

The report of the chairman of Roads and Bridges was adopted.

Mr. Rodgers spoke of a road in Marmora which ran through the "Long Swamp." The road was frequently flooded. He asked that a committee composed of himself, the superintendent and Mr. A. Nicholson look into the matter and report on it. His motion passed.

The committee appointed in reference to the choosing of a site for the House of Refuge, accompanied by the Warden and other Councillors, went Thursday afternoon to inspect prospective sites for the proposed home.

On Friday morning an account of the reports and expenditures of the county Model school for children was presented.

The report of the committee in reference to the House of Refuge was read and filed. The committee did not, as yet, make a selection.

A communication from the city of Belleville was received in reference to granolithic walks.

A by-law to assume several county roads was introduced by Messrs. Mallory and Clarke and was given its first reading.

On Saturday morning the reports of committees on roads and bridges and ways and means were passed.

Messrs. W. C. Farley and C. W. Thompson were appointed county auditors.

A by-law to incorporate the village of Bancroft was passed. David Fuller was appointed the first returning officer for the village.

A by-law was passed to take over certain roads as part of the county road system. Three are in Sidney. In Thurlow there are about ten miles of road. Tyendinaga, Rawdon, Huntingdon, Hungerford, Elzevir, all had roads which were taken over.

On motion the Warden vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. McFarlane. A vote of thanks was then tendered the Warden, several of the members speaking very highly of his services.

Dr. Faulkner in reply showed deep emotion at having to part with his friends. It is not his intention to again enter the council. He spoke of the pleasure time he had spent among the congenial friends of the many friendships he had among them. All had done their best to do the country's business honestly and to its best interests. He thanked all for their courtesy and kindness during his term of office.

Samples of Choice Grain for Improvement of Seed.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR.—By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of Samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the branch Experimental Farm at Indian Head in the North-West Territories. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn, and potatoes. The quantity of oats to be sent this year will be 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 8 lbs. as heretofore. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:

OATS.—Banner, Wide-awake, Improved Ligoona, Waverley, Goldfander, Abundance and Thousand Dollar.

WHEAT.—Preston, Red Fife, Percy, Stanley, Huron, Loyal and White Fife.

BARLEY.—Six-rowed.—Mensury, Odessa, Mansfield, Claude and Royal.

Two-rowed.—Sidney, Invincible, Standard, and Canadian Thorpe.

POTATOES.—Carman No. 1, Early White Prize, Canadian Beauty, Uncle Sam, American Wonder, Bovee, Early Andes and Late Puritan.

Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the first of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, with a second sort as alternative, and should the available stock of both these varieties be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent instead. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes will please bear in mind that the corn is not available for distribution until March or April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed from here until danger from frost in transit is over.

W. M. SAUNDERS,

Director Experimental Farms.

Ottawa, Dec. 1st, 1904.

Every Commons seat in Manitoba has been protested excepting Dauphin, where Mr. Burrows was elected by acclamation.

A Certain Cure for Croup.
When a child shows symptoms of croup there is no time to experiment with new remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended. There is one remedy that can always be depended upon. It has been in use for many years and has never been known to fail, viz: Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Give it and a quick cure is sure to follow. Mr. M. F. Compton, of Fort Worth, Texas, says it is the best and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has severe cases of croup with my children, and can truthfully say it always gives prompt relief." For sale by Morton & Haight.



"Santa Claus" Headquarters FOR STIRLING.

"Sterling Hall."

Every Department of our most up-to-date stock is brim full of bright things for the holiday buyers. Whether for use or ornament you will most likely find what you want in our stock.

For Ladies' Wear.

GLOVES in Kid, Mocha and Fleece. MITTS in Kid, Mocha and Wool. HANDKERCHIEFS, fancies in Linen, Silk and Lawn.

COLLARS,—all the latest novelties.

NECK SCARFS, in Japan Taffeta Silk.

PARASOLS, with covers and pretty pearl handles.

WAISTINGS—latest effects in spot Voiles.

Linen Department.

We have just passed into stock a specially imported lot of Table Linens and Napkins for the Christmas trade, and offer the best possible value in bleached and unbleached Table Linens at 20c. to \$1.25 per yard.

GIFTS FOR MEN.

Smoking Jackets and Fancy Vests at \$2.00, \$3.50 to \$6.00.

Gloves in kid, mocha and fur lined at 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Silk Muffler Scarfs at 50c. and 75c. Way's Mufflers, 25, 50, 75c., \$1.00.

Silk Handkerchiefs at 25, 50, 75c. Linen Handkerchiefs, 15, 20, 25c.

Fancy Sweaters at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50.

TIES—Up to the minute in style and colorings, 25c. and 50c.

FINE FURS.

Our Fur Line is irresistably strong, combining HIGH QUALITIES at most REASONABLE PRICES. Our stock is still well assort'd in Jackets for Ladies and Coats for Men, as well as in Small Furs and Caps. Inspection invited.



Carpets and Squares.

TAPESTRY SQUARES in best designs and colorings:—

3 x 2 1/2 yds. special at \$5.00 each.

3 x 3 1/2 yds. " at \$7.00 "

3 x 4 yds. " at \$9.00 "

VELVET SQUARES, \$16 and \$20

We have just received several new lines of real home beautifying Carpets for Holiday selling, including a specially handsome Velvet, regular \$1.25, which is on sale at \$1.00.

LACE CURTAINS.

A stock of Curtains equal to city requirements is what you will find at "Sterling Hall" as well as ample space in which to show them.

Strong Leaders in Nottingham Curtains at 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Strong Leaders in Swiss at \$3.50 to \$6.50.

Strong Leaders in Irish Point, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

FANCY GOODS.

Take the stairway to the Second Flat if in search of Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Fancy Lamps, Dolls, Photo Albums, Medallions, Small Mirrors, Toys, Games, Picture Books, Vases, Sleighs, Fancy China, Medallions, Toys, Games, Picture Books, Sleighs, Fancy China Figures.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

The First Dollar Saved

Is a declaration of independence which keeps getting stronger and louder and more impressive as your bank account grows. There is nothing calculated to make you more self-reliant, nothing that will give greater confidence in yourself than those dollars you have put by for a rainy day. \$1.00 will open an account with this Bank.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

We invite you to see our line of Xmas Goods, which you will find larger and better assort'd than ever before.

W. H. CALDER,
Jewelry, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

PORT ARTHUR ARSENAL ON FIRE

The Japanese Are Now Bombarding the Town.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Despatches received on Monday from the Japanese army besieging Port Arthur report that the interior of the fortress was bombarded with heavy guns on Sunday. The battleship *Poltava*, the transport *Anur*, and the wireless telegraph station at the foot of Golden Hill were seriously damaged and the arsenal was set on fire.

The commander of the Japan naval land battery, reporting on Monday, says:

"Four Russian battleships, two cruisers, one gunboat, and one torpedo-boat ship lying in Port Arthur harbor are completely disabled. There is no further necessity for bombarding the Russian naval force."

"Are now engaged shelling the town of Port Arthur, which is being heavily damaged."

STOESSEL MUST YIELD.

A despatch from London says: The belief prevails in military circles here that Gen. Stoessel, in command at Port Arthur, will soon be compelled to surrender, his position being no longer regarded as tenable. The Japs having mounted heavy guns on 203-Metre Hill, Stoessel and his troops will not be able to reach Liao-ti-shan, as all approaches thereto are swept by the Japanese artillery.

With the Baltic fleet still many thousands of miles away, the situation of the garrison would seem hopeless.

No doubt is felt that the Japs will offer generous terms to Gen. Stoessel should he see fit to make overtures for surrender.

SOUTHWARD MOVE.

A despatch from Gen. Oku's Headquarters, via Fusian, says: The Russians along the front of Gen. Oku's army are continuing an artillery and rifle fire day and night. The Japanese are not replying. A Russian move southward is not anticipated immediately. The Russian plan for a winter campaign has not developed.

The Japanese preparations for the winter are practically completed.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

A despatch from Tokio says: It is officially reported that last Thursday night the Japanese outposts at Shaotunku repulsed a Russian attack. At 3 a.m. a force of uncertain dimensions approached an outpost near the Sha River and the railway, but were immediately driven back. At 5 a.m. they renewed the attack on the outpost north-east of the Sha River bridge. The Russian force gradually grew in strength, a battalion enveloping the outpost from the north-east and west simultaneously. There was a heavy rifle fire against Limutin, but the Russians retired at dawn, leaving a large number of dead. The Japanese lost twenty slightly wounded. In the Hanchang district a detachment of Japanese encountered thirty or forty Russian cavalry towards Sungshukau, who were repulsed with fifteen casualties. The Japanese detachment reached Shiangtzu in the afternoon.

JAPS LOSE SHIP.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Japanese cruiser Salyen struck a mine and sank Nov. 30th. Fifteen officers and 175 men were rescued. Capt. Tajima and thirty-eight others went down with the ship.

In the official report of the disaster the Navy Department says that the Salyen, while co-operating with the army in bombarding Port Arthur Nov. 30th, struck a Russian mine and was seen to be enveloped in smoke. The gunboat Akagi, which was also engaged in shelling Port Arthur, immediately ceased firing and went to the rescue of the Salyen. Finding that the latter was filling rapidly the Akagi anchored near the sinking ship and, co-operating with the other Japanese ships, launches succeeded in rescuing fifteen officers and 175 men, but Capt. Tajima and thirty-eight others went down with the ship.

BATTLESHIPS SUNK.

A despatch sent from Port Arthur to Tokio on Thursday says that the battleship *Pereysiel*'s keel is on the bottom, and that her middle funnel is wrecked. The cruiser *Paliada* is beginning to list to port. The upper deck of the cruiser *Bayan* was set on fire and is still burning. The battleship *Sovastopol* is moored alongside a dock in the east harbor, where she is hidden from sight by the hills. The fire to-day was directed to the *Paliada*, *Bayan* and *Sovastopol*. The sinking of the battleship *Poltava* was due to the explosion of a magazine aboard of her. She was hit only a few times. It is considered that as 203-Metre Hill commands the communications between the city and Liao-ti-shan the Japanese will be able to prevent the Russians from making a final stand at the latter place.

A correspondent who is with the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur, in describing the havoc wrought by the fire of the Japanese guns, says that in addition to the warships already named as being sunk or damaged, the gunboats *Giljak* and *Fusenek* have also been sunk. The torpedo boats alone are intact.

JAP TROOPS INSPIRED.

The London Times' correspondent at Tokio says:—According to an official telegram, issued on Thursday afternoon, the Japanese troops at Port Arthur are greatly inspired by the signal successes of the last few days in capturing positions and inflicting damage to the Russian fleet.

They are suffering from exhaustion.

WILL SOON FALL.

A despatch from Chefoo says: According to Japanese officers from the front, Dec. 20, will see Port Arthur in their possession completely and Russian resistance on the Liao-ti-shan peninsula will have ended, they believe, forever.

When the port finally falls it will not be because of any failure within itself, but because the Russian army and fleet outside of it have failed to play their part in the combination for which the fortress was prepared. The campaign on the peninsula really began when the Japanese on June 27th captured Nanchan, and seized the great line of defences which the Russians had constructed from sea to sea across the peninsula. Thence onward the Japanese advance has been continuous.

WILL STARVE THEM OUT.

A despatch from Tokio says:—In the besieging of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, including the possibility of its being able to reinforce the Russian second Pacific squadron, the Japanese have accomplished the main object of desultory assaults against the fortress which they have been making the past three months. There is no strong probability that while continuing the siege, they will avoid losses of the magnitude of those attending their efforts, and instead of assaulting, will rely on starving out the garrison until it is finally captured.

NOGI'S SONS KILLED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—In the fighting of Nov. 30th the second son of Gen. Nogi was killed on 203-Metre Hill. Gen. Nogi's eldest son was killed in the Battle of Nanchan and he now has children.

Imperial army headquarters has published a list of 36 officers killed and 58 wounded. No mention is made of where these casualties occurred, but it was presumably at Port Arthur.

BALTIC FLEET A BLUFF.

A despatch to the London Express from St. Petersburg says that definite instructions have been sent to Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Baltic fleet, not to proceed to the Far East. The Czar took the matter into his own hands and issued the order, despite the opposition of the grand dukes. The Baltic fleet will now probably dawdle at various ports until the possibilities of service are so remote that the public will have forgotten its original mission. The despatch adds that the reports concerning the despatch of a third squadron to the Far East are mere speculations.

AWFUL SCENES.

A despatch from headquarters of the Third Japanese Army before Port Arthur, via Fusian, says: The correspondent of the Associated Press has visited 203-Metre Hill, the scene of the awful six-days' fight, which ended with its capture by the Japanese.

The advance works and the crest of the hill were torn away, the slopes of the hill were covered with debris and the trenches were smashed and filled with soil.

In a single section of the trenches one hundred yards long over two hundred Russian dead and wounded were seen. They had been horribly mangled with dynamite grenades.

TO ESCAPE SERVICE.

A despatch from London says: Eight hundred Russians, most of whom allegy they fled from their homes in order to escape military service in Manchuria, left London on Thursday for Liverpool, on their way to America. These refugees are arriving at the rate of 150 daily.

INDEPENDENT FORCES.

A despatch from Tokio says: As to frequent appearance of Russian troops in the direction of Hsien-chang, on the right of the Japanese position on the Sha, it is believed here that they are independent detachments despatched from Fushun, which is 80 miles east of Mukden. There are no Russians in any force south-east of Mukden. Late-25,000 were sent from the district south-east of Mukden to join the fighting line on the Russian right.

The Asahi reports that the Russians heavily bombarded the railway on the lower Sha River throughout Friday afternoon. A large number of Russian wounded were sent north from Mukden on Thursday.

MINOR ENGAGEMENTS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Gen. Sakharov, under Wednesday's date, reports that the Russian main guard at a village southward of Lao-tchung-ku Pass was driven out on Tuesday by the Japanese artillery after sustaining a few casualties. The Japanese subsequently re-took.

Gen. Kourapatkin, in a telegram to the Emperor, mentions Japanese attacks on Sinchin-pu and Soudagin, both of which were repulsed, and an unimportant outpost affair on the right wing when the Russians routed and bayoneted a Japanese guard.

JAP TROOPS INSPIRED.

The London Times' correspondent at Tokio says:—According to an official telegram, issued on Thursday afternoon, the Japanese troops at Port Arthur are greatly inspired by the signal successes of the last few days in capturing positions and inflicting damage to the Russian fleet.



PLAN SHOWING FORTS CAPTURED BY JAPANESE AT PORT ARTHUR.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

—

Toronto, Dec. 13.—Wheat—The market is very dull for Ontario grades, with No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at \$90 to \$100 outside. No. 2 goose quoted at \$6 to 87c east, and No. 2 Spring at 98c east. Manitoba wheat is weaker: No. 1 Northern, \$1.04; No. 2 Northern, 99c, and No. 3 Northern at 98c. Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 32c low freights, and at 32c north and west; No. 1 white is steady at 32c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 45 to 46c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 48c; and No. 3 at 41c middle freights.

Peas—The market is steady, with dealers quoting 68 to 69c at outside points.

Corn—The market is quiet, with new Canadian quoted at 45c west, guaranteed sound. New American yellow, 53c on track, Toronto, and new mixed, 52c. Toronto, Old American No. 3 yellow, 64c, and old No. 3 mixed, 63c. Toronto.

Rye—The market is firm at 75 to 76c at outside points.

Buckwheat—The market is nominal at 55 to 56c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent, patents are quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.50, in buyers' sacks, east or west. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade in bbls, \$4.75 to \$5.

Manitoba flour unchanged. No. 1 patents, \$5.70; No. 2 patents, \$5.40 and strong bakers', \$5.30, on track, filled with oil.

Yeast—The market is firm at 75 to 76c at outside points.

Cheese—Ontario Fall white, 10 to 14c; colored, 10c to 10c; Quebec, 9c to 10c. Butter—Finest grades, 20c to 22c; ordinary finest, 19c to 20c; medium grades, 18c to 19c; Western dairy, 15c to 16c. Eggs—Select new laid, 28 to 24c; straight gathered, candied, 20 to 21c; No. 2 15c to 16c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buckwheat, Dec. 13.—Flour—Steady.

Wheat—Spring, scarce; No. 1 Northern, \$1.17; Winter, dull; No. 2 red, \$1.20. Corn—Fairly steady at decline; No. 3 yellow, 50c; No. 3 corn, 48c to 48c. Oats—Easier; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Ryos—No. 1, 85c.

Minneapolis, Dec. 13.—Wheat—Dec. \$1.08; May, \$1.12; July, \$1.11.

Sept. 94c; No. 1 hard, \$1.10; No. 1 Northern, \$1.04; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04.

Flour—First patents, \$8 to \$10; second patents, \$5.80 to \$6.10; first clears, \$4.25 to \$4.35; second clears, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Bran—In bulk, \$4.50.

Apples—Choice stock scarce and firm at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per barrel; cooking apples, \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel.

Beans—Trade is fair, and prices unchanged, with prime quoted at \$1.35 to \$1.40, and hand-picked at \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Cranberries—The market is unchanged at \$8 per barrel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 82 to 85c, according to the C. & G. Co.

Honey—The market is quiet, at 75 to 80c per lb. Comb honey, \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots are quoted at \$8 to \$10.50 on track, Toronto, the latter for No. 1 timothy.

Straw—The market is firm on light offerings. Car lots are quoted at \$6 to \$6.50 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots are quoted at 75 to 80c per bag on track. Small lots at 90c to \$1.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 9 to 10c; hens, 6 to 7c per lb.; ducks, 9c per lb.; geese, 8 to 8c per lb.; turkeys, dry plucked, 13 to 14c; do., scalded 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts are moderate and insufficient for demand, and prices continue firm. We quote—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 16 to 17c; low to medium grades, 15 to 16c; creamery prints, 22 to 28c; solids, 20 to 21c.

CHEESE—The receipts are moderate and prices are steady, at 10c to 12c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs were quoted at \$5.10.

Hogs—The market is steady, with no change in the quotations since last week. Selects, \$4.80; lights and fats, \$4.00.

FEEDERS—There is a little demand for feeders, good short-keep.

Stocks—Demand is not very active, and prices are easier at \$8.25 to \$8.50 for the choicest quality.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs were quoted at \$5.10.

Hogs—The market is steady, with no change in the quotations since last week. Selects, \$4.80; lights and fats, \$4.00.

HOOF PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings moderate. Car lots are quoted at \$6.25 to \$6.40.

Cured meat are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote—Bacon, long clear, 8c to 8c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$14.50 to \$15.00 per lb.

—

TO CUT OUT LIVERPOOL.

Scheme to divert Canadian Trade to Scottish Port.

A London despatch says:—The Canadian Associated Press has learned that a scheme is on foot to divert Canada's seaboard traffic from Liverpool to Loch Linne, on the west coast of Scotland. It is calculated that passengers and mails coming from Halifax and landing at Fort William, could reach London eighteen hours sooner than by the Liverpool route, the time being saved on the ocean journey.

—

CANADA-MEXICO LINE.

Contract Reported Awarded to Glasgow Firm.

A Mexico City despatch says:—It is reported here that the contract for the British steamship line between British Columbia and Mexico has been awarded to Andrew Weir and Co., of Glasgow, Scotland. The agreement calls for first-class steamers, capable of carrying 4,500 tons of freight each, 50 first-class passengers, and from 300 to 400 steerage passengers. The line will be subsidized and will receive \$50,000 from the Canadian Government and a like amount from the Mexican Government.

—

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

Will Be Observed on Dec. 26th and Jan. 2nd.

A Toronto despatch says: At a meeting of the Ontario Cabinet of Thursday afternoon it was decided to issue a proclamation declaring Monday, Dec. 26th, and Monday, Jan. 2nd, public holidays. This was done in view of the fact that Christmas and New Year's Day fall on a Sunday.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

James Ross has given \$25,000 to Alexandre Hospital, Montreal.

The Montreal Power Company intend reducing the electric light rates. Earl Grey was formally installed as Governor-General of Canada at Hull on Saturday.

The public school at Port Carling was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss about \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000.

St. Thomas Council passed a by-law imposing a hundred dollar license fee for the privilege of selling cigarettes.

Three new companies of the Army Service Corps are to be formed, one at Winnipeg, and the third at Quebec.

George Leinweber had both legs broken when a heavy glider falling upon them at Stratford on Saturday.

William P. Larken, correspondence clerk of the Bank of Montreal at Hamilton, committed suicide by leaping from a window while temporarily deranged on Saturday.

Sir Charles Ross, of the Ross Rifle Company, says that his factory is turning out 100 rifles a day. A proposition of the Canadian Government to manufacture cordite and big guns, is under consideration by the Government.

Lieut.-Col. Biggar, M.A., Director of Transport and Supplies, has finished the examination of the Canadian school children's essays on South Africa, and will forward the four leading essays to South Africa for final judgment.

He considers the following four the best: Bertha Lowry, 95 marks and gold medal, Summerside, Man.; Madeline Clay, 90 marks and silver medal, Pugwash, N.S.; Florence Johnston, McLean, Assiniboia, 80 marks, and Priscilla Mitchell, Minto, Man., also 80 marks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Capt. Symons has been appointed Adjutant of the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

Eleven English fishermen were drowned while attempting to assist a steamer on the rocks off Northumberland.

The Canadian Associated Press learns that the steamship rates to Canada will be advanced to the old level early in February.

UNITED STATES.

There was a \$400,000 fire in Rochester on Saturday.

The United States duty is to be remitted on Canadian wheat for mixed flour.

Fifteen miners were killed by fire damp in a Washington State coal mine.

The U. S. Government will spend \$3,700,000 in improving the Detroit River.

Senator Proctor presented to the Legislature a memorial adopted by the State of Vermont, protesting against reciprocity with Canada.

John W. Grange has been appointed receiver for the Neale & Levy Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, one of the oldest concerns of the kind in the country.

The drought is becoming serious to farmers and manufacturers in northern New York. Pulp and paper manufacturers along the Saranac River are obliged to shut down every few days on account of low water.

GENERAL.

The Czar has promised the Finnish Diet to relax some of the oppressive laws.

The German Socialist leader declared Russia was crippled in a military and a moral sense.

The anti-foreign unrest in northern China is declared to be more dangerous than the Boxer uprising.

In the Dutch Chamber a Roman Catholic Deputy declared that the troops in Sumatra had behaved like Huns and Tartars, slaughtering women and children for purely commercial objects.

EXPLOSIONS OF WHISKY

SOME STRANGE SCENES AT BIG CONFLAGRATIONS.

At Glasgow the Streets Ran With Blazing Oil and Turpentine.

Gallons of goud, hot punch were recently pouring down the drains of elegant London. This melancholy waste of good stuff occurred during the great fire which devastated four acres of property forming the goods station of the London and North-Western Railway Company, when damage was done to the extent of about \$75,000.

Thousands of dollars worth of twenty-five cent cigars ended in premature smoke, and bales of wool, paper, cases of crockery, and other merchandise, were destroyed by human hands.

In one building where brandy was stored, the casks burst, sending a stream of flaming spirit which melted in a few seconds the iron bars which guarded the windows.

Even when the fire had been thoroughly mastered, some three days afterwards, whisky, brandy, rum, and water—quite hot and pronounced excellent to the taste by those on the spot—were pumped from the basement of the ruined building and ran down the gutters to the drain in a clear, steaming stream.

RIVERS OF BLAZING WHISKY.

The fire which broke out at the Ardgowan Distillery, in the east end of Greenock, Scotland, was hardly less disastrous. During the time it lasted the inhabitants of the neighborhood were in a wild state of panic.

In the distillery upwards of one million gallons of whisky were stored and when, soon after the fire began, these escaped from the casks and rushed down the streets in rivers of blazing blue and green flame, many people fled from their homes in terror. And not without reason.

A large flour mill, in the track of the fiery spirit, was exploded, and unhappily, several persons were killed, while many were injured, and other property was set alight. Eventually, however, the whisky burnt itself out, but the damage done was estimated at \$500,000.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed, too, at the fire which destroyed the huge hop warehouse of Messrs. Horsley and Co., at Southwark, London, some three years ago.

Twenty fire-engines had been pumping water into the blazing mass unceasingly for two hours, when the whole front of the building fell bodily out with terrific roar.

SHOWERS OF HOPS.

When the dust and smoke had cleared away a strange scene presented itself. Cascades of hops had poured out of the building. Swollen by the water that had been poured on them, the enormous quantities of hops had exerted such pressure on the walls that at last they had given way. The street outside the warehouse was covered with hops as with snow, and with tons of broken brick-work and masonry. One could climb on the hop-covered debris to the third storey. Wet hops stuccoed the fronts of the neighboring houses, while the gutters seemed to run with beer.

In the case of the fire which occurred in Glasgow Harbor a year or so back, however, the streets were running with blazing oil. In Stevens' Store at the time were 1,225 barrels of turpentine, 200 barrels of paraffin, 50 barrels of creosote, and 100 tons of colloid, and the whole of this inflammable material when set fire played fearful havoc with the surrounding property.

At one time a large volume of burning oil was carried across the Clyde almost to the opposite bank, but firemen on the ferries and steam tugs checked the blazing current before it damaged any of the craft in the immediate neighborhood.

PIGGADILLY IN FLAMES.

A similar scene was witnessed in the William Wright Dock, Hull, about the same time, when a small coasting steamer named Seagull, laden with paraffin and naphtha, caught fire. In a few minutes the dock was converted into a burning lake. When the Seagull sank, her cargo began to float out in casks, each one burning, but prompt measures saved any damage being done to the neighboring vessels.

In Piccadilly, London, not long ago, the extraordinary spectacle of tall columns of flame, fed from broken gas mains, towering fiercely above the surrounding buildings, was to be seen. For eight hours they burnt unceasingly till workmen dug up the roadway and the supply of gas, which fed the roaring flames, was diverted.

This remarkable fire occurred in the demesne of Walsingham House, where a deep excavation had been made. Owing to heavy rains the soil had subsided and the electric cables and three large gas mains, of eighteen, six, and four inches in diameter, being thus deprived of support, immediately collapsed.

The fusing, which was a sequel to the snapping of the electric wires, started a vigorous blaze, "which promptly set alight the volumes of gas rushing from the gaping mains.

Another remarkable London fire was that which destroyed, some fourteen years back, several blocks of buildings in Queen Victoria and Upper Thames Streets. The weather was very severe at the time and the extraordinary spectacle of the fire burning among huge depending icicles and frost-covered timbers was to be witnessed. The streets were covered with sheets of ice, while the water froze as it left the hose, running in globular form around the nozzles. The hose also froze to the ground or building with which it came in contact.

Extensive as was this fire, its damage to property fails in comparison with the fearful conflagration in Trafalgar Street, some years earlier. The

loss was estimated at \$10,000,000, and was said to be the worst fire that has occurred in Great Britain since the historic one in 1666.

The outbreak commenced in the extensive range of premises known as Corrigan's Wharf, where were situated the bonded warehouses belonging to Messrs. Scovell.

FORTUNE FROM A FIRE.

They wore six storeys in height, filled with valuable merchandise of every description, among which were thousands of chests of tea, coffee, and bales of silk stored away in the upper floors, while in the lower floors and basement was an immense stock of Russian tallow, tar, oils, bales of cotton, hops and grain.

Barrels of tar and tallow floated along upon the water, drifting mostly like small islands of flame. At one time about 30,000 casks of Russian tallow were computed to be afloat, but after burning for four days and nights the fire eventually burnt itself out.

One man, however, saw fortune in this terrible fire. The Russian tallow ran down the streets in streams, blocking the main and subsidiary drains, and giving employment to a small army of men who did nothing but clear away the obstruction. This individual hired a piece of waste ground and bought every cartload of refuse for a nominal sum from the local authorities. He had grasped the fact that the tallow could always be clarified, and would then realize its original value. His astuteness brought him a rich harvest. When he died, a few months ago, he left \$75,000—the remains of the fortune he had made entirely through the Tooley Street fire.—Pearson's Weekly.

DO YOU RUB YOUR FINGERS?

Nervous People Contract Some Curious Habits.

Many persons possessing highly-strung nerves continually perform little tricks without being aware that they are doing so. One man, when in a bus or train, is in the habit of rubbing his right thumb and forefinger together very methodically, doing it so often that he has had to give up wearing gloves, as he so soon spoilt them.

Another man divies his left hand into his trouser pocket and counts the loose copper coins; he always has to keep half-a-dozen in that pocket on purpose. He is not exactly conscious of the counting process, and he couldn't tell you precisely how many coins there are.

A further example is that of a man who moves his toes in his boots to such an extent that his socks are worn through with astonishing rapidity; while another is continually consulting his watch; he does it at the time without knowing that he is doing so, and if you were to ask him for the "right time," he wouldn't be able to tell you more than once out of fifty times.

Nervousness is at the bottom of these habits, the victim desires to do something to help him to think or to occupy him. The man who rubs his gloves forgets because he is late and the train goes too slowly, and he works his fingers as though that would men's matters. Then his nervous action develops into a habit which is difficult to break. It is well to guard against contracting any habits of this kind, for we are just as likely to contract an objectionable as

a harmless one.

ROBRED OF HIS REST.

"There!" As the door-bell rang twice in succession Von Blumer jumped up from his seat with a look of intense annoyance and turned around swiftly to face his wife. "Have you been shooting again?" he inquired, anxiously.

"No, dear," said Mrs. Von Blumer; "I haven't been out of the house today."

"Then," said Von Blumer, throwing down his paper with a gesture of impatience, "it's a casser. No sooner does a man come home from his work at the office, worn out with the day's struggle, and prepared to settle down to a quiet evening, than his peace is disturbed by some confounded bore. Society is all very well in its way, but what do these people care for us, or we for them? Here I was just congratulating myself that I would be able to get a good night's rest, and now the dream is over. I've got to sit up and exert myself to be pleasant to a lot of idiots that I wish were in Halifax. It's just my luck—tired out, all broken—Hallion! what's this? A note! Ugh! Ah, of course! Where are my boots? Not a moment to lose. Show him into the parlor. Dihm! Where?"

"Who is it, dear?" asked Mrs. Von Blumer.

"Who is it?" repeated her husband, as he rushed by her; "who is it? Hoony! It's Blumleton, with two tickets for the theatre!"

DANGEROUS CURIOSITY.

An Irish judge once had a case in which the accused man understood only Irish. An interpreter was accordingly sworn. The prisoner said something to the interpreter.

"What does he say?" demanded his lordship.

"Now dare you say that when we all heard him? Come, sir, what was it?"

"My lord," said the interpreter, beginning to tremble, "it had nothing to do with the case."

"If you don't answer I'll commit you, sir!" roared the judge. "Now, what did he say?"

"Well, my lord, you'll excuse me, but he said, 'Who's that old woman with the red bed-curtain round her sitting up there?'"

"At which the Court roared.

"And what did you say?" asked the judge, looking a little uncomfortable.

"I said, 'Whist, yo spalpeen! That's the old boy that's goin' to hang ye!'"

PUNISHED YET INNOCENT

VICTIMS OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

William Shaw Was Hanged For a Murder He Hadn't Committed.

It was not till several months after the execution of William Shaw, for the murder of his daughter, that a letter in the dead daughter's handwriting was found announcing her intention of taking her life by her own hand.

Notwithstanding that he was given an occasional outburst of remorse, Shaw was an upright man, and affectionate father. Like him in looks, his daughter, Catherine, was also like her father in temperament; but for several years they lived together in harmony.

Then came a time when Catherine met a worthless fellow named Lawson, for whom she developed a remarkable infatuation. Not without reason, Shaw took a strong aversion to Lawson, and forbade Catherine to keep company with him. At the first opportunity, too, he extracted a promise from Lawson that he would cease wooing his daughter. The promise was not kept. Secret meetings took place. Every day father and daughter became further estranged. Indeed, Shaw frequently locked Catherine in her room at the top of a gloomy house in Edinburgh in which they lived.

One day there was a furious quarrel. Shaw was heard to rush at fever-heat down the stairs, slamming and locking the door upon Catherine. Profound silence followed, and then the neighbors were horrified at hearing groans from someone apparently in mortal agony.

INNOCENT FATHER SUFFERS.

When the door was burst open, Catherine was discovered lying dead on the floor, a knife beside her. It seemed plain to all that Shaw had murdered his daughter. Soon after Shaw returned to his house, but his grief and terror were taken for remorse.

At his trial he declared his innocence, and explained the fact of blood being upon his shirt as due to an accident. The jury found him guilty, and he was accordingly hanged.

A few months later a tenant taking possession of Shaw's rooms found a letter in a hole by a fire-place. It was in Catherine's handwriting, and in it the girl announced her intention of putting an end to her existence. There was not the slightest doubt of its genuineness. Shaw's innocence was established, but the missive had been found too late.

Eighteen years ago a murder was committed in Cheshire, England, which, though the convicted person has since been released, is still enshrouded in mystery. It was the murder of Mrs. Jane McIntyre, under peculiar circumstances, and Elizabeth Platt, sister of the deceased woman, and Robert Travis, a publican, were implicated in the affair.

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

About two o'clock on the morning of the tragedy, February 18th, 1886, a man named Dickinson, and his son, who lived in the house adjoining to that in which the tragedy was committed, were aroused by sounds of furniture being smashed, by piercing shrieks and cries of "Murder!"

When the police arrived they found Travis, who had jumped from a first floor window on to the ground, unconscious and bleeding from a severe wound.

In the bedroom upstairs they found Mrs. McIntyre dead, with a deep cut in the back of her head. Miss Platt, fully dressed, sat unconscious in a chair, a number of wounds on her brow and face. As soon as the man and woman recovered their senses they were both arrested and charged with the murder.

At their trial the story each told was different. Miss Platt accused Travis of the murder, and related that Travis had followed her to the bedroom where she was going to sit up for the night with her sister, who was unwell at the time.

There had been a scene in which Travis had twice struck her before going to sleep on a sofa in the sitting-room. The gas-jet was alight, but some time later she was awakened in the dark by her sister's screams received several blows on the face herself, and before losing consciousness saw Travis jump from the window.

Travis on the other hand, made a damning statement that he and Mrs. McIntyre had been attacked by two men dressed in women's clothes. This limp tale he persisted in again and again. He continually

PROTESTED HIS INNOCENCE.

After forty-five minutes' deliberation the jury acquitted Elizabeth Platt, but returned a verdict of guilty against Travis, recommending him, however, to mercy.

The case created a deal of excitement in the country, and within a few days no fewer than twenty-one memorials were forwarded to the Home Secretary. The result of these petitions was that the sentence was commuted to life, but his friends never succeeded in proving his innocence.

Finally, the Master of the Rolls was ordered to revise the case, and as a result of his inquiry the Home Secretary set Travis at liberty. Accordingly in May, 1888, two years after the tragedy, the publican was released, and who really committed the murder is still a mystery.

Never was the web of circumstantial evidence woven stronger round the life of an innocent man than in the case of Soriano Pelizzoni, who was accused of the murder of Michael Harrington. The tragedy occurred on December 26th, 1864. On this day in a public-house in Saffron Hill a number of Englishmen and Italians, in separate compartments, were noisily enjoying themselves, when the Englishmen, opening the door, defied the Italians to enter.

CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

"How dare you say that when we all heard him? Come, sir, what was it?"

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"I said, 'Whist, yo spalpeen! That's the old boy that's goin' to hang ye!'"

THE THREE GREAT EVENTS.

Lord Rosebery then proceeded to touch on three cardinal epochs in Lord Salisbury's life. The first was in 1867, when he resigned office rather than agree to the Reform Bill, which he thought was an outbid by the Conservative party of what had been proposed by their Liberal opponents.

Then came the great Conservative majority of 1874, and Lord Salisbury had to make the great choice.

Either he would remain almost a political hermit for the rest of his days or join the Government of Mr. Disraeli, who, he considered in 1867, had betrayed his party.

He himself thought that Lord Salisbury chose rightly. "He thought the country would have suffered enormously if Lord Salisbury had remained an isolated figure, a prophet of whom they knew, indeed, by his subsequent career, how much they would have lost." (Cheers.)

The third epoch would be demand

ed for the Englishmen freely using their sticks and the Italians anything handy. Suddenly one of their number drawing his knife stabbed three men, one of them, Harrington, being found dangerously wounded, removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Harrington, in a dying condition, picked out Pelizzoni from among a number of Italians as the man who had stabbed him.

From the beginning things seemed hopeless for the Italian. One after another, five witnesses swore that they had seen him commit the crime, and Pelizzoni's counsel to declare the murderer Italian, Grigorio Mogni, a cousin of the late

Admiral, was no popular rising, no riots, and no barricades; but a serious fire had broken out at a wood-yard near Chelsea Barracks. Quickly the Scots Guards dashed out with their fire-engines, before the gleaming helmets of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade were anywhere near the scene of the outbreak, and, under the direction of the colonel, set to work to subdue the flames. Meanwhile, a detachment fixed bayonets and forced back the huge crowd which had collected.

Soldiers with fixed bayonets clearing a London street in this year of 1901 seems an extraordinary sight. Yet this did happen not many years ago in Finsbury. There was no popular rising, no riots, and no barricades; but a serious fire had broken out at a wood-yard near Chelsea Barracks. Quickly the Scots Guards dashed out with their fire-engines, before the gleaming helmets of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade were anywhere near the scene of the outbreak, and, under the direction of the colonel, set to work to subdue the flames. Meanwhile, a detachment fixed bayonets and forced back the huge crowd which had collected.

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THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1904.

The Ontario Legislature has been dissolved, the general elections to take place on January 25.

Town and country roads can be improved and kept in fair condition by wide wagon roads. Why municipalities have not passed by-laws to regulate this tire question is very hard to understand. The narrow tires always out the road bed, while it requires no great amount of reasoning to prove that a four inch tire would assist in keeping it comparatively smooth. Here is a question which might be discussed at the coming municipal elections. We presume the county council would have to deal with the matter.

The first stage in the bogus ballot-box case, but which was really a charge of libel preferred against Messrs. T. S. Carman and F. E. O'Flynn, by Mr. E. Gus Porter, came to an end on Friday evening last, when Mr. A. F. Wood, the presiding magistrate, gave judgment committing Mr. Carman to trial at the next Court. The case against Mr. O'Flynn was dropped. Mr. Carman was admitted to bail on his recognizance of \$1,000. The libel charge will be tried at the Spring Assizes. It is said the defence in the libel case will produce some startling revelations when the case comes up at the next court.

A Letter To Santa Claus.

A few evenings since a little girl handed us the following letter addressed to "Santa Claus, North Pole," in care of the editor of the NEWS-ARGUS:

Stirling, Ont., Dec. 10, 1904.

DEAR SANTA CLAUS—I thought I would write and tell you what I want for Xmas. I heard that you were going to be here this year, and I am excited. Last year you came around and brought me some nice things. We see your picture in nearly every paper we see towards Xmas. I want a doll that opens and shuts her eyes, a pair of skates, and a collar, some candies and nuts, and for some Uncle Fred. I suppose you will have enough all of toys for the girls and boys. I was looking at a picture of you where you were talking through the telephone to a little girl, and your study was full of letters. I suppose you get plenty of them. Well I think I will have to close this time. I remain yours,

R. M. R.

As Santa Claus is a reader of the NEWS-ARGUS, we have no doubt our little friend's requests will be attended to.

Spring Brook.

From Our Correspondent.

The Sabbath School Xmas entertainment will be held in the I. O. F. hall on Friday night, Dec. 23rd.

Mrs. Chas. Wright, of 8th line of Rawdon, who had been ill for some time, died on Saturday. She leaves one son and a daughter, and two granddaughters whom she adopted when she was a child of her deceased daughter Mrs. McCabe, to mourn her loss.

Mrs. Wm. Hargrave, who was accidentally shot three weeks ago, is still living, but cannot recover. She was at a neighbor's home at the time of accident. Her six year old child, finding a loaded rifle, pointed it at her and fired without a moment's warning. The bullet passed through her arm, entered her side, and lodged in her back, where it still remains.

Mr. Jonathan McConnell, formerly of this place, is here from Manitoba for a few weeks' visit.

We regret to have to record the death of Charles Moore, son of Jas. E. Moore. He was a bright young man of 21 years. He spent the harvest season in Manitoba, returning home on the 2nd of Nov. He had not been feeling well for the last few weeks, but was not confined to the house, in fact being out around the day preceding his death. He was a sudden call. He was buried on Sunday, the funeral being conducted by the Orange order. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the parents and family in their sad bereavement.

The Rawdon Conservative Association held its annual meeting at the town hall on Monday night. Mr. T. C. McConnell was again chosen president for the next year.

Some small boys have been marching the street with loaded rifles, doing damage to property, not caring when they shoot. In one instance life might have been lost. If persisted in steps will be taken to punish the offenders.

Chatterton Chips.

From Our Correspondent.

The annual meeting of the Eclipse cheese factory was held last Friday and resulted in the return of the old board of directors, with Henry Graham as president. There have been over four hundred dollars expended in repairs on the building this fall, and they now have an up-to-date factory and will doubtless turn out better cheese than ever, though our cheese has always stood high on the market. They paid \$18.48 per standard this year up to the first of November.

Our young people are preparing a Christmas entertainment for the Sunday School, to be held in the church on Friday evening, Dec. 23rd. Bring your best girl, for we always have a good time, and "dine forget" as our friend of Loudon Hill would say.

Get your Christmas present ready, and look after the turkey, which, by the way, will have to be something else for the most of us this year.

Jas. Fargey has sunk a well near his new barn, which will be a convenience. He has a fine barn, and is trying to have things handy.

Are our municipal candidates asleep? They are keeping very quiet.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Mr. S. Russell, ex-M.P.P., for East Hastings, has been appointed Registrar for the county of Hastings.

Mr. James A. Ohisholm, a well known insurance agent of Belleville, died at his son's residence in Sidney. He was in his 70th year.

James V. Blackley.

The community in and around Stirling, where J. V. Blackley was so well known, was greatly stirred by the unexpected and startling news of his death at Toronto on Saturday Dec. 3rd. He was born in Stirling on March 29th, 1855, being the youngest of a family of six, four of whom are still living, viz., Mrs. T. O'Dell, of Burlington, Ont., Mrs. Wm. T. Telford, of Port Nelson, Ont., Mrs. J. Telford, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Mrs. E. L. Palen, of Belleville, Ont. The other sister, Mrs. Norman Latham, of Brockville, Ont., died last year. For a number of years Mr. Blackley did an extensive and successful business in the cultivation of hops, in the interest of which he was required to spend most of the winter seasons in travelling through Ontario and parts of Quebec. After a time he relinquished the hop industry and engaged in the blacksmith trade, which he had learned in youth. In this he proved himself to be a skillful mechanic, and gave satisfaction to his many patrons. His disposition was kind and genial, his manner courteous and obliging, winning him, both in business and social circles many friends. Nature had endowed him with a good musical talent, which he had carefully cultivated. This he used to great advantage for many years in the Methodist Church choir, of which he was for some time leader, and also in the Stirling brass band. He was indeed a man of great possibilities, but death claimed him in life's prime. The body was brought to his native village for interment on Monday, Dec. 6th, and great respect was shown to his memory by a number of his life-long acquaintances and friends. He is survived by a widow, who is a daughter of the late Henry Chisholm, formerly of Stirling, and one son, both of whom have the profound sympathy of the entire community.

"Well, well!" exclaimed the old man, "Mandy's learnin' to play real good. Now, there's some sense in that there piece she's playin'."

"That ain't Mandy," replied his wife. "It's the man tuning the piano."

Taking Her at Her Word.

Jones—How's this, old man? I thought you and your wife were going abroad on a pleasure trip, and you're taking your mother-in-law along. Smith—Well, she's always saying, "See Paris and die," so I thought I'd let her see Paris.

A Stowaway.

On an ocean greyhound. "Great Scott, what a lot of food that man eats!"

"He must be what they call a stowaway."

Spite of all the bright sunshine in this world, some men will go round huntin' for happiness wid a candle.—Atlanta Constitution

Coming.

Soon comes, of all the dreary days, The saddest, dreariest yet— That day when many a man must pay Some rash election bet.

Facts In the Case.

"I understand young Spongley is much given to drink."

"You have got it slightly mixed. Much drink is given to Spongley."

Reduced.

She had insomnia because Her bargain scent was fine, And so instead of forty whisks She took just thirty-nine.

—New York Times.

A NEW LOT

OF

Persian Lamb Jackets.

We have just received a new lot of Persian Lamb Jackets, some all made of Lamb, others handsomely trimmed with Mink, Sable and Stone Marten.

These are the very latest productions of the season, fresh from the hands of the best furriers in Canada, and if you carefully examine the quality of skins and linings, and note the styles, we are sure you will be convinced they are remarkable value at the low prices we offer them.

It will be a pleasure for us to show them to you whether you buy or not.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

SEE OUR
Xmas Display of
CHINA

IN

BERRY SETS, BREAD and BUTTER PLATES, CAKE PLATES, SALAD DISHES, CHINA CUPS and SAUCERS, CUT GLASS LEMONADE SETS, CHEESE DISHES, JARDINIERES, and BREAD and MILK SETS.

In DINNER and TEA SETS we are showing the finest assortment ever offered in Stirling. Our 98 piece sets are the most complete composition ever put together, with a 10, 12 and 16 in. Platter, Salad and Pickle Dish. Don't fail to see these sets and learn our prices for A 1 maker's goods.

Also, a full line of FRUIT, GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERY.

JOHN SHAW.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1905
Almanac.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac for 1905 is now ready, being the finest edition ever issued. This splendid and costly book of 200 pages is a complete study of astronomy and storm and weather for 1905. It is too well known to need comment. See it and you will decide. The price, postpaid to any address, is 90c. per copy. The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' scientific, religious and family record, WORD AND WORKS, now abreast with the best magazines, is 75c. a year. Both WORD AND WORKS and the Almanac \$1.00 per year. No better investment possible for any person or family. Try it and see. Send to Word and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

It is proposed to give the President of the United States a yearly salary of \$200,000.

Luther Burbank of San Francisco, who developed stoneless plums, has produced a spineless cactus.

It is now believed that Mrs. Cassie Chisholm, whose forgeries of Andrew Carnegie's art collection were worth a value of over \$20,000,000, gambled away the chance of his death, because in such event Mr. Carnegie's heirs would have been unable to prove that the notes and trust deed upon which the whole conspiracy was based were forgeries.

Earl Grey, the new Governor-General, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, when he was given a reception, and was sworn into office. He left Halifax on Monday morning, arriving at Ottawa on Tuesday, where he was officially welcomed to the capital.

Father Ignatius, the famous Anglican Monk of Llanthony Abbey, Wales, reiterates his firm conviction that the days of miracles are not yet past, and that he himself had been the agent of God in their performance, even to the raising of the dead.

It is now believed that Mrs. Cassie Chisholm, whose forgeries of Andrew Carnegie's art collection were worth a value of over \$20,000,000, gambled away the chance of his death, because in such event Mr. Carnegie's heirs would have been unable to prove that the notes and trust deed upon which the whole conspiracy was based were forgeries.

Bald? Scalp shiny and thin? Then it's probably too late. You neglected dandruff. If you had only taken our advice, you would have cured

WHO KNOWS.
In the time of B. O. Lott
Did they really vote or not?
—Toronto Star.

Ayer's
Bald? Scalp shiny and thin?
Then it's probably too late.
You neglected dandruff.
If you had only taken our
advice, you would have cured

the dandruff, saved your hair, and added much to it. If not entirely bald, now is your opportunity. Improve it.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 40 years. I am now 75 years old and have a heavy Balding. It soothes the wond and not only relieves the pain but causes the parts to heal about one third the time required by the usual treatment. As it is an antiseptic all danger from blood poisoning is avoided. Sold by Morton & Haight."

Mr. S. Russell, ex-M.P.P., for East Hastings, has been appointed Registrar for the county of Hastings.

Mr. James A. Ohisholm, a well known insurance agent of Belleville, died at his son's residence in Sidney. He was in his 70th year.

For sprains, bruises, burns, scalds and similar injuries, there is nothing so good as Chisholm's Hair Vigor. It relieves pain from within, due to the heat, and relieves from pain, but causes the parts to heal about one third the time required by the usual treatment. As it is an antiseptic all danger from blood poisoning is avoided. Sold by Morton & Haight.

Mr. S. Russell, ex-M.P.P., for

Good Hair

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No matter where you live or what you want painted we will gladly attend to it. We go anywhere for business. We will not overcharge and you will be pleased in every way.

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Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale contained in the Deeds which were produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by William Rodgers, at the Stirling House, in the Village of Stirling, on

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at two o'clock p.m., the following Valuable Farm Property, viz:—

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Hastings, in the County of Hastings, and being composed of the east twenty-five acres of Lot No. 2 and the west twenty-five acres of Lot No. 2 in the Township of Hastings, in the County of Hastings.

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FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentist of the University of Toronto,
Graduate of the Late Dental Surgeon in
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Ontario—Over Sovereign Bank.

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Late House Surgeon Montreal General
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Meets in the Lodge room,
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TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
TO School of Dentistry, will practise
professionally, the second and last Friday in
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The Dent. Engine. Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern apparatus known to
Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction
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Rooms Scott House.

IS YOUR LIFE...
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You're Not Safe

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Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE

A Perfect Altnist.

Charles Kingsley was once talking
of his wife to the mother of Canon Tennyson
of Bristol cathedral.

"She is the sweetest, kindest heart-
ed woman in the world," he said
hastily. "Why, Mrs. Tennyson, if my
wife were going to be executed her
first anxiety would be that any one
who wished to see it might get a good
place."

Home and Club.

Mrs. Von Blumer—Why don't you
take your business friend to your club
instead of bringing him home? Von
Blumer—Because I want to talk busi-
ness to him. I don't want to take him to
a place where he is going to enjoy
himself.

Just Complaint.

Borroughs—I don't see why he
wouldn't lend me the \$5 I wanted.
Newitt—No. He certainly couldn't ask
for a more permanent investment.
Exchange.

All in the Family.

Mrs. Cloak—I'm so sorry the dress-
maker I recommended to your wife did
not give her a fit. Mr. Soak—Never
mind. Her bill gave me one.

Something Coming to Him.

Maisie—Funny, isn't it, that Alge-
ron didn't smoke? Daisie—Well, he
will soon. I overheard papa say that
he was going to fire him.

The way to be nothing is to do noth-
ing.

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The power of O. R. KIDNEY CURE is sim-
ply wonderful, in cases of KIDNEY, BLAD-
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The O. R. MEDICINE Co., Limited,
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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Transients—Stirling station as follows:

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

MAIL & EX.—6:37 a.m. MAIL & EX.—10:17 a.m.

PASSENGER.—6:42 p.m. MAIL & EX.—5:43 p.m.

MAIL & EX.—6:42 p.m. MAIL & EX.—5:43 p.m.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Chris gave Henson one swift searching glance before her eyes dropped demurely to the ground. Lord Littimer appeared to be taking no heed of anything but his own annoyance. But quick as Chris had been, Henson was quicker. He was smiling the slow, sad smile of the man who turns the other cheek because it is his duty to do so.

"And when does Dr. Bell arrive?" he asked.

"He won't arrive at all," Littimer said, irritably. "Do you suppose I am going to allow that scoundrel under my roof again?" The amazing impudence of the fellow is beyond everything. He will probably reach Moreton Station by the ten o'clock train. The drive will take him an hour, if I choose to permit the drive, which I don't. I'll send a groat to meet the train with a letter. When Bell has read that letter he will not come here."

"I don't think I should do that," Henson said, respectfully.

"Indeed, You are really a clever fellow. And what would you do?"

"I should suffer Bell to come. As a Christian I should deem it my duty to do so. It pains me to say so, but I am afraid that I cannot contravert your suggestion that Bell is a scoundrel. It grieves me to prove any man that. And in the present instance the proofs were overpowering. But there is always a chance—a chance that we have misjudged a man on false evidence."

"False evidence? Why, the Rembranda was actually found in Bell's portmanteau."

"Dear friend, I know it," Henson said, with the same slow, forgiving smile. "But there have been cases of black treachery, dark conspiracies that one abhors. And Bell might have made some stupendous discovery regarding his character. I should see him, my lords, oh, yes, I should most undoubtedly see him."

"And so should I," Chris put in, sweetly.

Littimer smiled, with all traces of his ill-temper gone. He seemed to be contemplating Henson with his head on one side, as if to fathom that gentleman's intentions. There was just the suspicion of contempt in his glance.

"In the presence of so much goodness and beauty I feel quite lost," he said. "Very well, Henson, I'll see Bell. I may find the interview diverting."

Henson strolled away with a sigh of genuine pleasure. Once out of sight he flew to the library, where he scribbled a couple of telegrams. They were carefully worded and related to some apocryphal parcel required without delay and calculated to convey nothing to the lay mind.

A servant was dispatched to the village with them. Henson would have been anything but pleased had he known that the fascinating little American had waylaid his messenger and read his telegrams under the plea of verifying one of the addresses. A moment or two later and those addresses were carefully noted down in a pocket-book.

It was past five before Chris found herself with a little time on her hands again. Littimer had kept her pretty busy all the afternoon, partly because there was so much to do, but partly from the pleasure that he derived from his secretary's society. He was more free with her than he had been with any of her sex for years. It was satisfactory, too, to learn that Littimer regarded Henson as a smug and oily hypocrite, and that the latter was only going to be left Littimer Castle to spite the owner's other relations.

"Now you run into the garden and get a blow," Littimer said at length. "I am telling you a lot too much. I am afraid you are a most insinuating young person."

Chris ran out into the garden gaily. Despite the crushing burden on her shoulders she felt an elation and a flow of spirits she had not been con-

How to Gain Flesh

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's Emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. It is agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

endured again, but she only smiled and expressed herself to be deeply interested. The unconsciousness in Littimer's manner gradually disappeared, the girl suspected nothing. She would have liked to have asked a question or two about Mr. Merritt's thumb, but she deemed it prudent not to do so.

Dinner came at length, dinner served in the great hall in honor of the recently arrived guest, and set up in all the panoply and splendor that Littimer affected at times. The best plate was laid out on the long table. There were banks and coppies of flowers at either corner, a huge lamp nodded over silver and glass and priceless china. The softly shaded electric lights made pools of amber flame on fruit and flowers and gleaming crystal. Half-a-dozen big footmen went about their work with noiseless tread.

Henson shook his head playfully at all this show and splendor. His good humor was of the elephantine order, and belied the drawn anxiety of his eyes. Luxurious and peaceful as the scene was, there seemed to Chris to be a touch of electricity in the air, the suggestion of something about to happen. Littimer glanced at her admiringly.

"Of course, Henson pretends to condemn all this kind of thing," Littimer said. "He would have you believe that when he comes into his own the plate and wine will be sold for the benefit of the poor, and the seats of the mighty filled with decayed governesses and antiquated shop-walkers."

"I hope that time may long be deferred," Henson murmured.

"And so do I," Littimer said, dryly, "which is one of the disadvantages of being conservative. By the way, who was that truculent-looking scoundrel I saw with you this afternoon?"

Henson hastened to explain. Littimer was emphatically of opinion that such visitors were better kept at a distance for the present. When all the rare plate and treasures of Littimer Castle had been disposed of for philanthropic purposes it would not matter.

"There was a time when the enterprising burglar got his knowledge of the domestic and physical geography of a house from the servants. Now he reforms, with the great advantage that he can lay his plan of campaign from personal observation. It is a much more admirable method, and tends to avert suspicion from the actual criminal."

"You would not speak thus if you knew Merritt," said Henson.

"All the same I don't want the privilege," Littimer smiled. "A man with a face like that couldn't reform; nature would resent such an enormity. And yet you can never tell. Physically speaking, my quondam friend Hetherly Bell has a perfect face."

"I confess I am anxious to see him," Chris said. "I heard him lecture in America. He had the most interesting theory about dogs Mr. Henson hates dogs."

"And they hate me, but that does not prevent my being interested in the coming of Dr. Bell. And nobody hopes more sincerely than myself that he will succeed in clearly vindicating his character."

Littimer smiled sneakingly as he tripped with his claret glass. In his cynical way he was looking forward to an interview with a certain sense of amusement. And there was a time when he had enjoyed Bell's company immensely.

"Well, you will not have long to wait now," he said. "It is ten past ten and Bell is due at any moment after eleven. Coffee in the garden, please."

It was a gloriously warm night with just a faint suspicion of a breeze on the air. Down below the garden beat with a gentle, steady, agitated heart on the grassy slopes a baled lamb was bleating for its dam. Chris strolled quietly down the garden with her mind at peace for a time. She had almost forgotten her mission for the moment. A figure slipped gently past her on the

grass, but she utterly failed to notice it.

"An exceedingly nice girl, that," Littimer was saying, "and distinctly amiable. Excuse me if I leave you here—a tendency toague and English night air don't blend together."

CHAPTER XXX.

It was the very moment that Henson had been waiting for. All his listlessness had vanished. He sprang to his feet and made his way hurriedly across the lawn. Dark as it was, he slipped along with the ease of one who is familiar with every inch of the ground. A man half his weight and half his age could have done no more for her.

He advanced to what seemed to be the very edge of the cliff and disappeared. There were rocks and grassy knolls which served as landmarks to him. A slip of the foot might have resulted in a serious accident. Above the gloom a head appeared.

"That you, Merritt?" Henson asked, hoarsely.

"Oh, it's me right enough," came the muffled reply. "Good God as I'm used to a seafaring life or I should never have got up those cliffs. Where's the girl?"

"Oh, the girl's right enough. She's standing where she can near the sea of the suffering in distress. You can leave that part of the drama to me. She's a smart girl with plenty of pluck, but all the same I am going to make use of her. Have you got the things?"

"Got 'em everything, pardner. Got a proper wipe over the skull, too."

"How on earth did you manage to do that?"

"Meddling with Bell, of course. Why didn't you let him come and produce his picture in peace? We should have been all ready to flabbergast him when he did come."

"My good Merritt, I have not the slightest doubt about it. My plans are too carefully laid for them to go astray. But, at the same time, I firmly believe in having more than one plan of attack and more than two ways of escape. If we could have despoiled Bell of his picture it would have been utterly useless for him to have come here. He would have gone back preferring to accept defeat to arriving with a cock-and-bull story to the effect that he had been robbed of his treasure on the way. And so he got the best of you, eh?"

"Rather! I fancied that I was pretty strong, but—well, it doesn't matter. Here I am with the tools, and I ain't going to fail this time. Before Bell comes the little trap will be ready and you will be able to prove an alibi."

"Rather! I fancied that I was pretty strong, but—well, it doesn't matter. Here I am with the tools, and I ain't going to fail this time. Before Bell comes the little trap will be ready and you will be able to prove an alibi."

"Dinner came at length, dinner served in the great hall in honor of the recently arrived guest, and set up in all the panoply and splendor that Littimer affected at times. The best plate was laid out on the long table. There were banks and coppies of flowers at either corner, a huge lamp nodded over silver and glass and priceless china. The softly shaded electric lights made pools of amber flame on fruit and flowers and gleaming crystal. Half-a-dozen big footmen went about their work with noiseless tread.

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AURING KIDNEYS.

Can Only be Cured by Enriching the Blood by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The kidneys filter every drop of your blood. The purity of the blood depend upon the kidneys—and the health of the kidneys depends upon the blood. If your blood is weak the kidneys have not strength for their work and leave the blood unfiltered and foul. If your blood is foul the kidneys get clogged with painful, poisonous impurities. That is what causes your back aches with the all pains or sharp stabs of aches. And kidney disease is one of the most deadly and hopeless things that can attack you. The only hope is to strike without delay at the root of the trouble in the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new blood. They flush the kidneys clean, heal their inflammation and give them strength for their work. Common kidney pills only touch the symptoms—but Williams' Pink Pills cure the cause. That is why they cure for good and at the same time improve the health in every way.

GREAT ARMY IN POVERTY.

That 10,000,000 of the people of the United States are in poverty, either as paupers or as laborers pinched by the iron vice of necessity, Mr. Hunter calls to witness an array of statistics.

"The number of evictions in a community," he continues, "is a fairly good measure of the minimum distress. In the year 1903, 50,463 families in the borough of Manhattan were evicted from their homes. That is about 14 per cent of the total number of families in the borough.

"As another indication, the number of pauper shools should be cited. Everyone familiar with the poor knows how desperately they struggle to give a decent burial to their dead. Even the poorest people have friends, politicians or others, who save them, if possible, from this last disgrace.

And yet one out of every ten persons who die in New York City is buried in a potter's field. I should say that the number of pauper funerals does not represent half the actual distress of the community."

Mr. Hunter quoted reports from official sources to the effect that in 1897 and 1899 18 per cent of the inhabitants of New York State were in distress. He declares this figure represents only the poor who finally are helped by charity, and adds that he would not be surprised in the number of those in distress in the metropolis and in other large industrial American centres rarely fall below 25 per cent of the people.

Mr. Hunter finds in the fact that 2,000,000 wage-earners in the United States are out of employment from four to six months of the year additional data for his estimate.

He thinks that an annual income of \$400 a year is the average amount on which a family of father, mother, and three children can live and keep above the "poverty" line.

"It is hardly to be doubted," the social agent continues, "that the mass of unskilled laborers in the North receive less than \$400 a year, and that the same class in the South receive less than \$300."

Mr. Hunter declares that the conditions of want are increased by the arrival every year of 500,000 male immigrants, who seek work in the very district where employment is most scarce. He declares that 1,700,000 little children are forced to become wage-earners in this country when they should be in school, and that about 5,000,000 women find it necessary to work, of whom 2,000,000 are employed in factories and mills.

"Probably no less than 1,000,000 workers are killed and injured each year while doing their work," he says, "and about 10,000,000 persons now living, if the present ratio is kept up, will die of that preventable disease, tuberculosis."

"There must be thousands, very likely 60,000 or 70,000 children in New York City alone, who often arrive at school hungry and unfeasted to do well the work required."

"Shorter hours and higher wages," he suggests as a remedy for some of these conditions. Steadier employment, improved sanitary conditions in workshops, and protection in dangerous trades are reforms which in time will decrease materially the amount of pauperism."

PENSION SYSTEM IS URGED.

Mr. Hunter would make industry itself pay the necessary legitimate cost of maintaining and producing efficient laborers.

One of the great causes of poverty, aside from insufficient wages, in the opinion of Mr. Hunter, is the lack of adequate provision for those who are injured in the work which they undertake, or for the families of those who are killed while engaged in dangerous occupations.

He is an advocate of the German insurance system, which establishes a fund partly paid by the workingmen themselves and partly by the employers, for the care of those who have been incapacitated by accidents. In the case of death by accident, the employer is compelled to pay an adequate amount out of his own pocket to care for the family of the workman killed while in his service. "It is hardly humane," writes Mr. Hunter, "for us to call a man a pauper who has grown old by a life of honest and honest toil. It is brutal to call that man a pauper who has lost his labor power in the form of limbs, eyes, or health while producing the wealth of the world, and who most of necessity, after sustaining the loss, not relief and respite until death."

"This system of insurance is a palliative for much of the social distress and misery resulting from the social problem. It encourages thrift. It involves no revolution in society, and yet it is a beginning in justice. It does away in part, at least, with the abominable system and hypocrisy of making paupers on the one hand and of giving for their relief with the other."

A BIG ARMY IN WANT SAYS HE WAS A TOTAL WRECK

UNITED STATES HAS 10,000,000 PAUPERS.

Husband of an Heiress Writes Book Scoring Existing Conditions.

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS GAVE HIM A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Geo. Robertson Had Rheumatism and Dropsey—Had to be Tapped Doesn't Know What it is to be Sick Now.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 10—(Special).—Mr. Geo. Robertson, a well-known citizen living at 392 St. James St., Montreal, is one of the many people in this city who are never without Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house. Like all the others, Mr. Robertson has all his reasons for this and is always ready to give them.

"I was a total wreck before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Robertson says. "I had been troubled with Rheumatism and Dropsey for five years. I had to be tapped to relieve me of the pain. My arms and legs were terribly swollen. I had just begun to get down-hearted when a friend induced me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Before I had used the second box I felt better. Seven boxes cured me so completely that now I don't know what it is to be sick."

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Irish and Welsh workmen in English naval dockyards are to be offered the chance of exchanging with Englishmen in the Irish and Welsh yards.

"All that we really know for certain about Shakespeare," said a lecturer to the Manchester Shakespeare Society, "is that he was born, married, and died."

When crossing from America on the Campania poor woman gave birth to a child, and Mr. Marconi sent the news by his wireless system to his friends in Ireland.

On the ground that consumption is infectious and preventible, the Islington medical officer asks the Borough Council to compel notification of the disease.

By a ruling in the Edinburgh Court of Session the Roman Catholic dioceses of Argyll and Galloway lost £40,000 bequeathed by the late Marquis of Bute, the bishop objecting to certain conditions.

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on street people may be receiving the new supply, while in the next supply is a combination of varying quality with the old hard water, but it is expected that uniformity will be attained presently. Experts say that the effect of the new water is to necessitate a milder tea, as the flavor may be fully brought out without the extensive admixture of astringent varieties.

"Hold on!" exclaimed the woman of the house. "I'd be very like to see those two articles."

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HOCKEY and SPRING SKATES.
All Prices.



Fine line of Fancy Blue DECORATED

ENAMEL WARE,

including Jardinières, Butter Dishes, Tea Pots, Child's Cups and Saucers, etc.

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Bissell Carpet Sweeper.

They are the best. Save time, labor and carpets, and make a useful Xmas present.

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HARDWARE, MILL ST.

Headquarters for INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

The undersigned has opened out in the store lately occupied by the Sovereign Bank of Canada, a large and select stock of TWEED and WORSTED SUITINGS and OVER-COATINGS, and will be prepared to conduct a general tailoring business.

Proper Styles.

Correct Fit,

Best Workmanship

GUARANTEED.

Why not see me at once about that New Suit and Overcoat?

Soliciting an opportunity to please you.

Yours Sincerely

JOHN M. MCGEE,
Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

LOOK! LOOK!

CUTTERS BY THE CAR LOAD

If you want to buy a Cutter for the coming season in full time to call and see our stock. We have a whole car load of the best finished, best styles, at the most reasonable prices to choose from.

We can also supply you with any kind of Harness you want, from \$10.00 up.

We are also carrying a full line of Men's Fur Coats from \$15.00 up.

Robes from \$7.50 up to \$18.00.

Horse Blankets, all styles and all prices.

Empire Cream Separators.

It is the best skimmer, easiest to wash, easiest to turn of any machine on the market. Prices very reasonable and terms to suit the buyers. Call and take a look at our samples before purchasing elsewhere.

We are also agents for MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,

P.S.—For sale, a Jewel Coal or Wood Range, only used one season. Will sell at reduced price.

POULTRY WANTED.

The subscriber has made arrangements to purchase Poultry of all kinds, either alive or dressed, the coming season. Will take any quantity of Live Chickens at 60 per lb., cash. Will also take Turkeys, Ducks and Geese, for which highest prices will be paid. Call at the store at Stirling Station, Friday, Dec. 10th, Starve 12 hours before boxing. For particulars apply to W. H. Mather, Stirling, or to

T. J. THOMPSON,
Spring Brook.

Marmora Flour Mills.

The mill has been thoroughly overhauled and improved, and new power wheels added. Chopping done while you wait. Flour and Feed for sale. Highest prices paid for grain.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

SPRING BROOK
Drug Store.

We beg to announce to the citizens of Spring Brook and surrounding country, that we have opened with a full line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines,

Perfumes,

Druggists' Sundries,

Stationery and School Supplies,

and trust by strict application to business and fair dealing to secure a portion of your patronage.

New Goods and prices right. Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

W. A. SARGENT, M.D.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. WELCH, Spring Brook.

Farm For Sale.

West half East half Lot 18, Con. 8, Rawdon, 50 acres, clay loam. Good barn and stabling. Log House with stone foundation. Two acres soft wood. Never falling spring. Apply to

DAVID COTTON, on premises.

or GEO. COTTON, Harold P.O.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE

BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALBION HOTEL, Belleville.

A report has been circulated that I have sold out my business. Such is not the case. It is Capt. Bottom of the Hastings House that has sold out.

We are still doing business at the "old stand" and will be pleased to see all our friends.

Our house is large and warm, our stables the largest and best in Belleville. Do not forget the name, Albion Hotel.

GEO. H. DROWLEY,
Proprietor.

Clubbing List.

The News-Argus will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe \$1.75

The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture 1.75

The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture 1.75

The Weekly Sun 1.80

The Toronto News (Daily) 1.80

The Toronto Star (Daily) 1.80

The Toronto Globe (Daily) 4.50

The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.80

We specially recommend our readers to subscribe for the Farmers' Advocate and Home Magazine.

Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '08, \$1.00.

Her First Stage Speech.
It was at the mature age of three that Mrs. Kendal—then Maud Hobart—made her first appearance on the stage. The theater was the Marley house, in London, then under the management of her father, and the play was "The Seven Poor Travellers." Her part was that of a blind child, and at the rehearsals it had been impressed upon her that she must keep her eyes shut in order that the audience should think she could not see. "Under the circumstances," says a writer, "it need hardly be said that the first thing she did on going on the stage was to open her eyes as widely as she could. Sitting in the front row of the pit, which then corresponded to the boxes, 'Baby Maud' saw a favorite servant who had been allowed to go to the theater in order to witness her debut. For the part the child had been provided with new shoes. Proud of their possession and with supreme disregard for the external fitness of things, the little girl stalked down to the lights and, addressing the servant, said, 'Sarah, look at my new shoes!'

A Friend of Washington.

While many persons have known Lincoln and Grant and a few were acquainted with Washington and Lincoln, so far as I am aware but one person was ever born into this world who knew the triumvirate of uncrowned American kings. That individual was Horace Binney, leader of the Philadelphia bar and among the foremost leaders of the profession throughout the land, with whom I spent a memorable hour in the year 1874. During that delightful interview he stated that when a youth his home was near President Washington's Philadelphia residence, that he had met him almost daily for several years and that he frequently held conversations with the general. Mr. Binney also mentioned the interesting fact that he had been acquainted with every president of the United States up to the time of Grant, during whose second administration he passed away at the great age of nine-and-a-half.—General James Grant Wilson in Cornhill Magazine.

Maddening Silence.

In the rainless interior of Australia there is very little animal or bird life, and what birds there are are voiceless. This absence of singing birds renders the bush almost as silent as the grave. This deathlike silence has a peculiar depressing effect. If two men are camped in the bush and one of them goes to a distant township to get provisions while the other remains behind to look after the camp, the man who is to remain says to his mate, "Don't you be long away; you know what kind of a place this is to live in by yourself." If his mate is away for two or three days the silence gets upon the man's nerves, and in the end he shouts in order to make a noise, and then he is afraid of the sound of his own voice.

The First Printer.

In the language of the high school graduate, "history says" that Johann Gansleisch of the Gutenberg family was the first to use movable type and on that account should be set down as the "father of printing," but the investigators (not the historians) tell us that the same system was practiced by Lawrence Costar, a Hollander, a long sixteen years previous to Gutenberg's so called discovery, in the year 1422. Nor is this all. We find proof in the sands of the Egyptian and Asian deserts in the shape of stamped brick (some from the identical tower of Babel) that the principles upon which the art ultimately developed existed hundreds of years before the birth of Christ.

A Good Reputation.

A good reputation is a good investment, but the only way of securing a permanent investment of good reputation is by putting a good character at interest. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," but it is often easier to get a character that shall be the basis of a good name. A man may inherit his father's riches, but a man cannot bequeath his character to his favorite son.

A Quaint Epitaph.

A good tombstone inscription to add to your collection is given in a recent book. It is said to be of seventeenth century date and runs as follows:

Here lies the body of Thomas Woodhead, The Kindest of Husbands, the best of men. And directly under the inscription the explanation, "His name was Woodcock, but that would not come in the rhyme."

A Soft Answer, Etc.

Mrs. Busybody—Goodby, dear Mrs. Winsom. Before I go I think it is my duty to tell you that your husband was seen in a very questionable place of entertainment last night. Mrs. Winsom—Really! Sorry to hear that! I suppose that is where they went when your husband called for him.

A Moot Point.

"The Mothers' club is to discuss an important question tomorrow afternoon."

"What is that?"

"Is one justified in promising the moon to a baby who cries for it?"

Getting Serious.

You look hopeful. What's going on?" "The doctors have begun to issue bulletins concerning the condition of that sick uncle of mine who has been hanging on for so long.

Contracted With Men.

One advantage about a pet dog is that he never smiles sardonically when a girl hits her thumb instead of the back when she's hanging a picture.—Baltimore American.



Miss Hapgood tells how she escaped an awful operation by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with pain in the doctor's Salpingitis (inflammation of the ovaries and Fallopian ovaries), which is a most distressing and painful ailment, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sappling the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from awful operation."—MISS IRENE HAPGOOD, 1023 Sandwich St. Windsor, Ont.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or Fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its horrors, may easily result from neglect.

An Ancient Highland Custom.

In the western highlands of Scotland an ancient custom suggestive of the pre-Christian days is still in force. When a child is born all the old women of the neighborhood meet in the house and place a straw rope around the child's neck. At the same time they chant a curious charm, which is supposed to ward off fairies and evil spirits. So great an importance do the inhabitants attach to this ceremony that they believe it would be a "tempting of Providence" to neglect it. When any one dies the relatives dig the grave, taking the greatest possible care to remove every stone from the mold. Stones in the grave interfere, it is said, with the rest of the dead. Also they are particular to cut the turf which is to cover the mound in one piece, as otherwise they believe water would get into the grave and make the body uncomfortable.

Genius at Her Feet.

Mrs. Yorke, wife of the dean of Worcester, once described an incident of her acquaintance with Thackeray. She happened, she said, to be sitting one evening between Thackeray and Jacob Omnium, whose build was even more gigantic than Thackeray's own. Conversation, from some cause unknown, was languishing, when Thackeray turned to her and said, "Mrs. Yorke, why are you so silent?" "I am overwhelmed by the greatness of you two," she replied, glancing right and left at their massive frames. Thereupon, moved by common impulse, Thackeray and Jacob stood from their chairs and sat on the ground at her feet, "as a slight token of homage to one whose wit equalled her beauty."

Nova Scotia Conservatives have protested ten of the elections to the Commons in that Province.

Three of the recent Dominion elections in Ontario have been protested—Wentworth, North Grey and Norfolk.

Must Be Quick.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of the colic come on so suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of sending for a doctor in such cases if a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by Morton & Haight.

Excess and Deficiency.

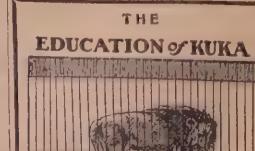
Error and evil are located in deficiency or excess. Even excess in virtue is evil, an excess of humility being abjectness; of courage, rashness; of prudence, cowardice; of patience, indifference; of economy, parsimony; of generosity, waste; of deference, obsequiousness. And so also an excess of learning is pedantry; of ease, indolence; of comfort, self-indulgence; of zeal, fanaticism. Right and justice are found in moderation, in the golden mean, in the true balance, between overdoing and underdoing, going too fast and too slow.—From "Balance: The Fundamental Verity," by Orlando J. Smith.

FOUND—On Saturday last, on North street, a lady's purse, containing a small amount of money. The owner can have the same by calling at this office.

This Ad. is not Ballot Box News.

Don't forget the Fur Rooms over Calder's store, where you may find a splendid stock of Fine Furs and Mr. Jas. Boldrick, the fur dealer, to pay his respects to you, that is if you wish to purchase cheap at up-stairs value he will show you every attention. This is his special line now, and hope to remain in it for some years yet, for the fur trade requires one man's Wombat—all No. 1. goods. You will find everything you want up here from a Sable Muff to a Gentleman's Fur Lined Coat.

JAS. BOLDRICK.



T HIS is a thrilling story of an East African lion from the date of his capture to his professional debut before a circus audience.

Our Christmas Number

Contains many stories like this, and all our readers who pay their subscription in advance will get a copy

FREE

FOR SALE

Two good, general purpose horses, will be sold at reasonable prices for cash, or on time.

J. D. MCGEE,
Lot 9, Con. 1, Rawdon. P.O.

J. D. MCGEE,
Stirling, P.O.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Shamrock Cheese Manufacturing Co. will be held at the factory, on Friday, Dec. 10th, at the hour of one o'clock p.m., for the transaction of the general business of the company.

J. W. SAGER, President.

Plum Grove Cheese Factory.

The annual meeting of the Plum Grove Cheese Manufacturing Co. will be held at the factory, on Saturday, Dec. 17th, at one o'clock p.m., for the purpose of the transaction of all business in connection with the company.

FRED. FANNING, Pres.

High Thinking and Old Age.

That mental power helps to keep the body strong and to preserve it from decay cannot be doubted. The longest lived men and women have been, as a rule, those who have attained great mental and moral development. They have lived on a higher plane than other men, in a serene upper region, above the tumult and fret that weaken most lives. It was at the age of seventy-five that the Count de Tressan recomposed his old chivalric romances and wrote a history of the progress of the human mind. Herbert Spencer, one of the deepest thinkers and hardest workers of his day, passed away at the age of eighty-three.—William Matthews in Saturday Evening Post.

Excess and Deficiency.

Error and evil are located in deficiency or excess. Even excess in virtue is evil, an excess of humility being abjectness; of courage, rashness; of prudence, cowardice; of patience, indifference; of economy, parsimony; of generosity, waste; of deference, obsequiousness. And so also an excess of learning is pedantry; of ease, indolence; of comfort, self-indulgence; of zeal, fanaticism. Right and justice are found in moderation, in the golden mean, in the true balance, between overdoing and underdoing, going too fast and too slow.—From "Balance: The Fundamental Verity," by Orlando J. Smith.

FOUND—On Saturday last, on North street, a lady's purse, containing a small amount of money. The owner can have the same by calling at this office.

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year. If paid in advance, \$1.00 will be charged.

Correspondence is limited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be published in the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for one month. \$1.00. \$1.50. \$2.00. \$2.50. \$3.00. \$3.50. \$4.00. \$4.50. \$5.00. \$5.50. \$6.00. \$6.50. \$7.00. \$7.50. \$8.00. \$8.50. \$9.00. \$9.50. \$10.00. \$10.50. \$11.00. \$11.50. \$12.00. \$12.50. \$13.00. \$13.50. \$14.00. \$14.50. \$15.00.

If inserted less than three months, \$1.00 extra for each month. If inserted for less than one month, \$1.00 extra on above rates.

These rates are to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will be paid. For advertising in Co-operation Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, \$1.00.

Two inches, \$1.00 per year; \$8 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$2 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$1 per year. For seasonal cards, limited to six lines, \$1.00 per year. A column measurement in inches.

Advertisers may change at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, \$1.00 per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisers without specific insertion, one inserted till forb'd, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every deser p'tion executed in neat and fashionable style, and short notice.

Give us a call when doing your Xmas shopping. No trouble to show goods at

GEO. REYNOLDS,

SHOE KING.

P.S.—Eggs taken in exchange.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

81.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE;
81.00 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22 1904.

VOL. XXVI, NO. 15.

Ward's Clothing.

WE'RE MAKING THINGS HUM! AT WARD'S.

Stop your worrying and do your
Christmas Shopping at
WARD'S.

GOOD THINGS FOR EVERYONE.

This is the old, reliable Santa Claus store for sensible and seasonable gifts for Men, Youths and Boys. Magnificent preparations for the Holiday Trade has been made, which we feel will out-class our previous record.

WE HAVE BEEN STOCKING UP FOR YOUR STOCKINGS, our grip of the market, of the needs of the season, of the tastes of the people, and of the fact that

A Dollar Goes Farther at WARD'S than a Dollar and a Half Elsewhere,

are all factors in filling our store with the most common-sense and useful gifts for sensible people. If you want a hint, Ladies, of what the men would like to find in their stockings on Christmas morning. Join the crowds of shoppers that make their way to WARD'S. It will pay you well. Look over the lists and select acceptable gifts.

Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats,
Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Gauntlets,
Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes,
Gloves, Mitts, Silk Sox,
Neckwear, Ties, Mufflers,
Cravats,—silk and satin,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Suspenders, Shirts, Collars,
Underwear, Night Shirts,
Umbrellas, Hats, Caps,
Fancy Knit Vests.

Gentlemen, anything in this list will be acceptable to the Ladies for Xmas.
Fur Jacket, Clo' Jacket,
Sable Ruffs, Collars or Muffs,
Caperines, Fur Boas,
Fur Gauntlets, Golf Jerseys,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Linen Lace Trimmed Hand-
kerchiefs,
Ladies' Sill Parasols, fancy
handles,
Toilet Sets, Purses, etc.

It Pays To Buy at WARD'S—The Store That Does All It Advertises To Do.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

Headquarters for Xmas = Shoppers. =

Here are a few of our CHRISTMAS GIFTS:

Piano Drapes, heavy silk embroidery and fringe, \$2.00 to \$3.50.
Silk Scarfs, Table Covers and Drapes, 50c. to \$3.00.
Cushion Tops, in silk, velvet, satin, linen, duck and sateen, 25c. to \$2.25.
Chenille Curtains, \$3.25 to \$11.00. Chenille Table Covers, 60, 75c. to \$2.50.
Fancy Collars, Ties, Gloves, Chatelaines—prices to suit all purses.
Handkerchiefs, 2 for 5c., 5, 6, 10, 15c.; to 50c. Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c. to \$1.00.

See our Toys and Fancy Dishes. Something for everybody.

A Fresh Stock of GROCERIES always on hand.

Candies, 3 lbs.	25c.	Raisins, 3 lbs.	25c.
Finest Creams, 1 lb.	15c.	Currants, 3 1/2 lbs.	25c.
Peanuts, 1 lb.	15c.	Finest Peels, per lb.	25c.
Walnuts and Almonds per lb.	20c.	Oranges, per doz.	30c.
Figs, per lb.	5c.	Dates, per lb.	10c.

O. F. STICKLE.

FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Here Are a Few Specials:

Gold Filled Watches from Silver Watches for Nickle Watches for 14 k. Gold Crescent Brooches Cuff Links Gold Scarf Pins Ladies' Gold Chains Ladies' Gold Bracelets Comb and Brush Sets Writing Desks Work Boxes Necktie Boxes Collar and Cuff Boxes Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, with pearl and gold handles,	\$10.00 upwards. \$3.00. \$2.00. \$3.00 to \$7.50. 50c. to \$3.00. \$2.00 to \$8.00. \$15.00. \$12.00. \$1.00 to \$7.50. 75c. 50c. and 75c. 75c. to \$2.75. \$5.00 to \$8.00.
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We invite you to see our line of Xmas Goods, which you will find larger and better assorted than ever before.

W. H. CALDER,
Jewelry, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

Municipal Nominations.

There has been a change in the law regarding nominations for municipal offices. An amendment to the Municipal Act passed last session enacts as follows:

"In cities, towns and incorporated villages every candidate for mayor, reeve, controller, water commissioner or a statutory declaration in accordance with the form contained in section 811 of this Act, or to the like effect, that he possesses the necessary qualification for the office, and in default of his so doing, such candidate shall be deemed to have resigned, and his name shall be removed from the list of candidates and shall not be printed on the ballot paper."

It will be noticed that this does not apply to townships.

St. Michael's Church, Belleville, Destroyed by Fire.

St. Michael's Church, the only Roman Catholic Church in Belleville, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. The fire was discovered about 11.15, and when the firemen got there the entire interior was a mass of flames, which were bursting out of the windows and doors. A few minutes after the firemen arrived the roof fell in. Only the massive stone walls are now standing.

St. Michael's Church was the best building in the city, and its altar was not surpassed in any small sized city in Ontario. The church was of Gothic architecture, its massive stone walls giving the idea of enduring solidity. The interior of the church was imposing to a degree, containing masterpieces of art, polished marble pillars and some almost priceless souvenirs. But it was on the altar most of the expense was lavished. The ladies of the Sodality liked nothing so well as adding to its beauty.

The loss sustained cannot be expressed in figures, as some of the things lost cannot be replaced, but a conservative estimate places the loss at over \$75,000. The church was built about 16 years ago, and was in splendid repair.

How the fire originated is not known. There had been no fire in the furnace for some days, but there had been fire in the basement.

There was an insurance of \$20,000 on the interior decorations of the church.

Reply to Address.

Last week we published an account of a surprise party and address to Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Sills, at which over one hundred friends were present, and Mr. and Mrs. Sills were presented with two beautiful chairs. Mr. Sills did not hand in his reply in time to be published at the same time, and it is given below:

To Our DEAR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS—

I find it very difficult to find words to express the deep sense of gratitude I feel towards you all for this token of friendship and esteem to myself and Mrs. Sills. God's word tells us that "it is more blessed to give than to receive" but receiving on this occasion gives me great happiness. I have resided in this town for upwards of thirty-five years, and it could hardly be expected that I can break associations, many of which have been very pleasant, without feeling regret, although our removal, I am happy to say, will not place us beyond the reach of our friends, and we shall at any time be pleased to go and call on them in their new home. I am sure you all know I have never been a proud man, so that residence in the city is not likely to change my feelings. With reference to the very comfortable as well as beautiful chairs you have given us, you must think our working days are over.

Mr. and Mrs. Sills, we send you our heartfelt thanks and join in wishing you all prosperity in this life and a hope that we may all meet in a bright home above.

The Slaughter of Deer.

The Canadian Express Company has made a report to Chief Game Warden Tinsley, showing that the number of deer carried out of the woods this fall by that company was 2,522. They had an aggregate weight of 285,847 lbs., and brought in to the express company a revenue of \$5,011.71, or almost \$1.25 per head.

A year ago the same company carried 2,950, or 428 more than this year. But last year was an exceptional year for hunters. Two years ago the number carried was 2,286, or 238 less than this year, which has been accordingly a pretty successful year.

REMITTANCES.

We have the best of facilities for remitting money to all points in Canada, United States, Europe and all parts of the World.

SIMPLE. SAFE. CHEAP.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed on deposits of One Dollar and upward and compounded Four times each year.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Christmas Dinner

Christmas without a turkey would hardly be Christmas to most of us. In the following menu the noble bird occupies central position, but the preparation of his luscious mightiness has so often been described that we feel quite safe in assuming that we feel quite safe in assuming that every housewife knows how to roast a turkey. Therefore we will devote our attention to the dishes which shall properly flank him.

Oyster Soup—To 1 quart of oysters add 1 cup of water, shake well and strain off. Set the strained liquid over the fire and when boiling pour it over a tablespoon each of butter and flour mixed smoothly together. Let cook for a few minutes, stirring well, then add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cream, the oysters and seasoning to taste. Serve with a compote of oranges, peaches or apricots, or any rich preserved fruit preferred.

Peach Trifle—Line a deep glass dish with cocanut macaroons. Put in a layer of rich preserved peaches, cover with a thick layer of sweetened whipped cream, sprinkle with chopped blanched almonds, and cover with another layer of peaches. Add more of the whipped cream, nuts and peaches until the dish is full, having the last layer of the cream heated to a soft mush stir in the whipped cream. Freeze like ice cream. Pack in ice and salt for several hours. Serve with a compote of oranges, peaches or apricots, or any rich preserved fruit preferred.

Fish Timbale—Rub together 2 tablespoons each of butter and flour, add 1 cup of hot milk, and stir and cook until it begins to boil. Season with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, a dash of cayenne, and a teaspoon of finely minced parsley. Add a cup of cold cooked fish minced fine, heat thoroughly, add the yolks of 3 eggs slightly beaten, and take at once from the fire. When cool fold in the whites of the eggs, which have been whipped to a stiff snow. Fill little timbale molds two-thirds full and bake in a good oven for 15 or 20 minutes. Invert on a heated platter and serve with tomato sauce in which 2 teaspoons of chopped oysters have been stirred.

Chestnut Stuffing—Roast 1 quart of large chestnuts until thoroughly well done. Remove the shells and skins and mash smooth. Add a tablespoon of butter or rich cream, a teaspoon of salt, and 3 dashes of white pepper. Mix well together and stuff the turkey. It will require more for a large turkey. Should any be left, mold into little cakes, egg and bread crumb, and bake for 10 minutes, and 1 grated coconut. Ice with white frosting.

CHRISTMAS HINTS.

The top of a sofa pillow made from yellow and black dress braid is quite showy. It is not smooth to the face, but is effective among the other pillows. A square of cloth is needed for the foundation; the strips of one of the colors are tacked at both ends to two edges of the foundation; the strips of the other color are woven among them in basket fashion. Line with yellow silkoline and finish with a black and yellow cord. If one wanted something a little nicer, ribbon could be used.

It has been something of afad to make screens from the art supplements of the newspapers, or cover them with Japanese panels or hand-made wallpaper. If rightly and tastefully made they are satisfactory; otherwise they are nuisances. The frame, of course, must be stained or varnished first.

"Then obtain some strong cotton cloth, preferably white denim. Soak this in water, wring as dry as possible, and while yet wet tack it smoothly across each panel. The object of wetting is that the shrinkage will cause it to be smoother when dry. Then, using a brush, go over it with glue sizing, and allow it to dry.

"Cover the backs of the pictures with paste, and place them on as desired, smoothing each from the center with a soft cloth to force out all air. When dry, go over them with the glue sizing, and when dry again varnish with white varnish, and tack furniture gimp around each panel edge.

"Glue sizing can be made by covering five cents' worth of common glue with cold water and allowing it to soak over night. In the morning, place the vessel containing it in a larger vessel of water, and boil till thoroughly dissolved and thin.

"For a good paste, allow one ounce of wheat flour and one-half ounce of alum to one-half pint of water. Rub the flour to a smooth paste with a little of the water, add the rest, and boil over a moderate fire until it looks clear like starch."

squares between, and bake 10 or 12 minutes in a hot oven. Cut between the squares through the cheese with a sharp knife, and pile neatly on a heated dish.

Frozen Rice Pudding—Wash well a cup rice, and put it in a double boiler with 1 pint of cold water. Cook 1 hour, then drain, and cover with 1 pint of milk and cook until tender. Whip 1 quart of good sweet cream to a froth. Stand it in a cold place to the froth. Stand it in a cold place to the rice. Stir and cook for a few minutes, until it begins to thicken. Then remove from the fire and when slightly cool flavor with a tablespoon of vanilla. When perfectly cold turn into the freezer, and when frozen to a soft mush stir in the whipped cream. Freeze like ice cream. Pack in ice and salt for several hours. Serve with a compote of oranges, peaches or apricots, or any rich preserved fruit preferred.

Peach Trifle—Line a deep glass dish with cocanut macaroons. Put in a layer of rich preserved peaches, cover with a thick layer of sweetened whipped cream, sprinkle with chopped blanched almonds, and cover with another layer of peaches. Add more of the whipped cream, nuts and peaches until the dish is full, having the last layer of the cream heated to a soft mush stir in the whipped cream. Freeze like ice cream. Pack in ice and salt for several hours. Serve with a compote of oranges, peaches or apricots, or any rich preserved fruit preferred.

Christmas Tree and Wedding

From the Russian of I. W. Dostoevskij.

I have just seen a wedding—but not I would rather tell you of a Christmas tree. It was a grand wedding; it pleased me much; but the Christmas tree was still better.

I do not know why, when I saw the wedding, I should have remembered the Christmas tree. Five years ago, on Sylvester evening, I was invited to a children's party. It was at the home of a man well known in the business world, a man who had many contracts, acquaintances and intrigues that one might think this children's party merely a pretext for the parents to meet and talk without the intrusion of the spectre of business. I was a stranger, had nothing in common with the others, and, therefore, was independent.

There was another man who appeared to me to be unacquainted with the family, but, like me, one who has business relations with the father and was bidden to this family feast. He was a tall, thin man, grave, and becomingly dressed. He did not seem to feel at home in the festivities. He sat in a corner and when he laughed he drew his thick, black brows together. He knew no one at the ball except the master of the house. It was easy to read in his manner that he was bored, but he continued bravely to the end to play his part as a welcome guest. I made up my mind that he was from the provinces and had come to town on business; that an invitation from our host had reached him, and because he had nothing better to do had come to the children's ball. They did not play cards, no one smoked, and apparently he could find nothing to do all evening but stroke his whiskers. His whiskers were very fine, but he stroked them so zealously that one's first thought was that he must have come into the world with those whiskers; the second, that he must have come into the world for the express purpose of stroking them.

Besides this man there was another who interested me much. His name was Julian Mastakowitsch. At a glance you could see that he was a guest of honor, and I noticed a tear in the eye of our host as he assured him that he was passing one of the most pleasant evenings of his life.

The children were at last turned into the room where the Christmas tree stood; almost in an instant it was plundered of its daintiness, and in a few minutes half its decorations had been broken in the noisy play. For a time I watched a black-eyed, curly-headed boy who carried a wooden gun. Then the attention of all was directed to a little girl of 11 years, as pretty as a little dove, with great, soulful eyes.

Soon the children became tired and gathered in the little salon, where I happened to be, and buried themselves with their toys. As I watched the little group my eyes fell upon Julian Mastakowitsch, who stood with his hands behind his back, listening to the meaningless trifles of the host.

I could see the cunning of the host in the distribution of the presents. A little girl with 300,000 rubles down had received the finest doll. Then followed in a descending scale the presents to the children whose parents were in less and less fortunate circumstances. The last child—a little boy of 10 years, small, thin, with freckles and red hair—received only a story book that you could see from the rising tears, had not a picture, not even frontispiece. He was the son of a poor widow, a governess in the house, and was frightened and neglected. He wore a shabby macken jacket, and when he received his book he looked with longing eyes on the playthings of the others. He would gladly have played with the other children, but he dared not. You could see that he understood his position.

I like to watch children. It is fascinating to see their different characteristics appear. I noticed that the red-haired boy was strongly attracted by the others' playthings. He watched the players; they began to tease him. One big fellow, with his pocket full of dainties, threw an apple at him, and another saucy little boy walked up to him and struck him. He did not dare to cry. Then came the governess, his mother, and bade him not to get in the way of the other children. He ran out into the room, where the little girl was. She let him sit near her, and soon both were engrossed in dressing the beautiful little head.

"Out of rags, my dear one."

"You may go into the other room with your playmates," cried Mastakowitsch suddenly, glaring at the boy. But the children clung to each other and would not be separated.

"And do you know why they have given you this doll?" asked Julian, his voice growing lower and lower.

"No."

"Because you have been a good, amiable little girl for a whole week."

After this burst of confidence he seemed suddenly seized with giddiness; his voice trembled and became more and more inaudible; he looked around to see that he had no other audience, and whispered:

"And will you love me, dear little girl, if I come and make your parents a visit?"

He tried to kiss the little girl again, but the red-haired boy, when he saw how near she was to weeping, grasped her hand and cried aloud in sympathy. Then Julian was very angry.

"Go!" he cried to the boy. "Out with you! Go into the other room with your playmates!"

"No! No!" cried the little girl.

"Go away now!" she screamed.

Someone came to the door. Julian

Mastakowitsch drew himself together and stood up. The red-haired boy was even more frightened than Julian; he did not see the little girl's hand, and crept up close to the wall, rushing out of the room. To avoid inquiry Julian followed him. He was red, and as he passed he threw a



CHRISTMAS CAROL

everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night!
Christmas in lands of the fir-trees and pine,
Christmas in lands of the palm-tree and vine;
Christmas where snow-peaks stand solemn and white;
Christmas where corals lie warm and bright
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night!

Christmas where children are hopeful and gay,
Christmas where old men are patient and gray,
Christmas where peace, like a dove in its flight,
Broods o'er brave men in the thick of the fight
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night!

For the Christ-child who comes is the Master of all,
No palace too great and no cottage too small
angels who welcome him sing from the height:
"In the city of David a King in his might."

Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night.

Then let every heart keep its Christmas within,
Christ's pity for sorrow, Christ's hatred of sin;
Christ's care for the weakest, Christ's courage
for fight,
Christ's dread of the darkness, Christ's love of the light
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night;

So the stars of the midnight which compass us
round
Shall see a strange glory and hear a sweet sound,
And cry, "Look! the earth is afire with delight."
O, sons of the morning, rejoice at the sight
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night.

—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Then, when he seemed to have cleansed them of this spot, he threw a look of resolution at his future bride. He started forward, looked about him, then, as though he had a clear conscience, glided over the soft carpet toward the child. With a laugh he bent over her and kissed her on the head.

The little girl, taken by surprise, cried out in fright.

"What are you doing here, child?" she whispered, and patted her on the shoulder.

"We are playing."

"Ah! And with whom?" said Julian Mastakowitsch, glancing at the boy.

"But you, my little fellow," he added, "should go into the other room."

The boy said nothing, but gazed at him with wide-open eyes. Julian looked at him curiously and once more bent over the little girl.

"What have you here?" he asked.

"A doll, dear child?"

"A doll?" she answered. She spoke timidly, her eyes closed.

"A doll; and do you know, dear child, what your doll is made of?"

"I don't know," she answered, even more softly than before, dropping her little head.

"Out of rags, my dear one."

"You may go into the other room with your playmates," cried Mastakowitsch suddenly, glaring at the boy.

But the children clung to each other and would not be separated.

"And do you know why they have given you this doll?" asked Julian, his voice growing lower and lower.

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glance at the mirror, looking much ashamed of himself. Probably he was angry at his own impatience. I followed him into the dining-room and came upon a strange scene. Julian, his face ugly with anger, was chasing the red-haired boy, who dogged him and whined and did not know which way to turn.

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WORK AHEAD AT PORT ARTHUR

The Forts to Be Taken Are Enormously Strong.

NEVER WANTED WAR.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from Copenhagen says that Sven Hedin, the noted geographer and explorer, had an interview with the Czar a few days ago. He told his Majesty in the best of health. He beamed with joy when the explorer praised Gen. Kourapatkin, who is an intimate friend of Sven Hedin. In regard to the war the Czar said he never desired it, and sincerely wished that it might be concluded as soon as possible.

STOICISM OF WOUNDED.

A despatch from Harbin says: A doctor in one of the Zemstvo hospitals here, in an interview said:

"Curiously enough, the majority of our wounded are shot in the head. I attribute this to the shrapnel bursting in the air. The Japanese artillery has been responsible for most of our casualties so far. It is the most effective arm of the Japanese service.

"We have many examples of the apathy and devotion of the soldiers who come under our care. I was attending a dying Cossack recently. He was in terrible pain. I stopped to ask him at the end what message he had to send to his parents or relatives. He gave me the number of his rifle and requested that it should be sent to his commander. Another soldier limped in here on foot. He had refused to let the stretcher men carry him, saying there were others who needed the stretchers more. His foot was amputated within an hour."

In the field hospitals the men are put twenty-five in a tent. They preserve their discipline even in bed, and elect one of their tent mates usually one of the less severely wounded, as commander. All this is quite independent of the regulations. The wounded take orders from their tent chief, and wherever there is a shortage of helpers, and there usually is, they help the doctors with the dressing and bandaging, and also help to get and serve the meals.

UNCHANGED AT MUKDEN.

A despatch from Headquarters of Japanese Second Army, via Fusian, says: There is a probability that there will be a shortage of fuel and food among the Chinese this winter. Firewood is quoted at \$40, and food is selling at three times its normal value, with the end of supply in sight. The Japanese are paying Chinese laborers treble their ordinary wages, and also are paying market prices for all the fuel and supplies they purchase. The cold weather continues. The military situation is unchanged.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, via Fusian, says: The Japanese are working their advance on the shores of Pigeon Bay on comparatively level ground against the Tai-Yan-Kow, Idzchan, and Antzhan forts. The approaches to the fortifications are easy, but the forts are enormously strong, and the near approach is all the more difficult, as the sapping of trenches will have to be done through frozen ground.

The naval guns mounted on 203-Metre Hill will be able to cover the advance of infantry against any of the western forts.

STOESSEL IS HOPEFUL.

A despatch from Chefoo says: Seven Russians in civilian garb, but a military training obvious in their bearing, arrived on Friday in an open sailboat carrying despatches. They were unwilling to talk and went immediately to the Russian Consulate. A high wind enabled them to make a quick passage from Port Arthur.

The men admit that the Russian warships at Port Arthur have been destroyed, but they are confident that the fortress will hold out for months. They say that three steamers with food and ammunition ran the blockade during the past fortnight.

The fact that the boat in which they made the trip from Port Arthur was a large one and had a big sail spread, and also the fact that she came out in the daylight without molestation show the imperfection of the blockade. When they left, according to their story, neither belligerent held 203-Metre Hill. The guns of four big forts command the position, which, therefore, the Japanese probably would not occupy. The capture of the hill cost the Japanese 12,000 men in two hours. The Japanese have lost three destroyers in the past month.

The men delivered despatches at the Russian Consulate, where envoys were told that the Russians still hold all the northern forts. The despatches indicate that Gen. Stoessel is hopeful and that the Japanese official reports are evidently exaggerated.

FLOUR FOR PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from Chefoo says that daily telegrams from Port Arthur carried American cargoes. One took a thousand tons of flour. Many junks have been wounded again, but not seriously. His former wound is healing.

GRIMBLE AT COLD.

A despatch from Ussunian says: Occasional artillery firing is heard east

of the railway. The Russians captured two Japanese, who were in a pitiful condition. The prisoners grumbled greatly at the Manchurian cold, and said they were glad to be free and warmed.

The general position is uncertain. Movements on both sides are hampered by the freezing of wells and the lack of snow, which render it necessary to keep near the river for water supplies and near the coal mines for fuel.

Brigandage is increasing. There is considerable want and suffering among the natives. Reports from Vladivostok state that the number of sick in the hospitals there is rapidly decreasing, and that there are few cases of serious illness.

YOYAMA'S ARMY MOVING ON.

A despatch from Mukden says: The Japanese column on General Oyama's right, which General Bennewitzampf recently drove back to the Taito River, is again reported to be moving north-east, and strongly holding the Sandogai-Sinchin region. They also occupy Sinooy, on the south bank of the Taito River, and are guarding the bridge, which is no longer of any importance, owing to the freezing of the river. The extreme cold keeps things quiet along the front. The distribution of warm clothing to the troops is practically finished.

REFORMS THEIR REWARD.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: It is significant that the soldiers at the front are keenly interested in the proposed reforms in Russia. M. Kirilloff, in a special despatch to the Russ from Mukden, says the soldiers talk of little else, appearing thoroughly to understand the meaning of such reforms and attributing the same to a desire to reward them for the hardships they are now enduring.

The idea has thrown new life into them, together with a desire to finish off the Japanese quickly, in order to get home to live as men with liberties.

JAPS CNAWED WIRES.

A despatch from London says: An engineer named Kawamura Sakui, who is now at the military hospital at Jentsui, has supplied the following account of one of his experiences with the invading army at Port Arthur to the Samukai Shimbun:

"There were three lines of barbed-wire entanglements before the enemy's battery. The first party of storming volunteers, consisting of twenty men, destroyed the third line of wire, thirteen of them being killed and three severely wounded. A second storming party, also of volunteers, was then formed, consisting of seven men, including myself, under the command of a non-commissioned officer named Hosoi. The night was extremely dark and the absolute stillness of the atmosphere was very impressive. We all covered ourselves with green branches and leaves and proceeded on all fours, keeping as close as possible to the ground. The Russians were busily searching for any signs of an enemy by the means of searchlights and fireworks, but they failed to find us. We succeeded in reaching the second line of entanglements, and destroyed it, and, as we had then discharged our duty, we might have returned, but, mustering up all our courage we determined to attack the first line also. To our great surprise we found that the slope which we had to climb was defended by a large number of mines and pitfalls. As it was dangerous to crawl among these, we endeavored to cut off the blasting lines. With the greatest possible effort, we succeeded in destroying twenty, although having no shears, we were obliged to gnaw them apart. I myself, gnawed off four of them. Each of them consisted of twenty-four slender wires enveloped in rubber, making the line about as thick as a thumb. So, as you may suppose, all my teeth are damaged. As for the pitfalls, I took off my white waist cloth, tore it into pieces, tied the latter to small sticks we carried, and fixed them on any pitfalls discovered, with view to warning the troops who were about to follow us. We were able to reach the first line of entanglements and returned in triumph."

WORSE THAN SHAMBLES.

A despatch from London says: English correspondents with Gen. Nogi's army, which is besieging Port Arthur, express themselves as being horrified by the carnage at 203-Metre Hill. They declare that the dynamite sticks and hand grenades used by both sides are a hundred times worse than ordinary bullets, and that their use ought to be banned by the Geneva Convention. The effect of the grenades thrown at close quarters was hideous beyond description. The Russian trenches were filled with masses of shattered flesh and bones, which could not be recognized as human bodies. The sight was more shocking than a meat shambles. The northern slopes of the hills are now cleared of the dead, but the southern slopes are still strown with heads, hands, limbs, and other fragments of human remains, all horribly mutilated.

PREPARING FOR DEFEAT.

A despatch from Paris says: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Temps telegraphs that the news re-

ceived there from the front is of the most unfavorable kind. Gen. Kourapatkin telegraphs that unless the number of trains on the Siberian Rail is considerably increased, it will be impossible to load the armament in provisions, in which case he will be unable to answer any longer for the course of the campaign. As it is impossible to grant Gen. Kourapatkin's request, his opponents are contending that he is endeavoring to shirk the responsibility in case of the failure of the Manchurian campaign.

TROOPS IN MUKDEN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The general staff apparently is entirely satisfied with the military situation in Manchuria, being convinced that the Japanese have reached their high tide. A high official said on Wednesday:

"The Japanese army is unique in military history, and, probably, the strongest in the world, combining the strength of barbarism with civilization, drawing from the former political bravery and scorn of the latter knowledge of the science of war. We have been fighting them under heavy handicaps, but have at last definitely stopped them. They have missed the psychological moment. They should now be at Harbin, with Vladivostok and the eastern littoral cut off and de facto theirs, instead of wintering where they are. The cold is Russia's ally now, as it was against Napoleon. The Japanese cannot endure extreme cold like the Russians. They are not strong enough to attempt to turn Mukden now, and will not be even if Port Arthur falls, and 50,000 reinforcements are sent up to join Field Marshal Oyama. In the meantime Russian troops are piling up behind Mukden. In February, before the port of New Chwang is ice free, Gen. Kourapatkin will have close upon half a million men, disposed in three armies, amply sufficient to turn Oyama's position at the Sha River, and force the Japanese back into Corea and the Liao Tung Peninsula."

YOYAMA'S PROCLAMATION.

A despatch from Rome says: A telegram from Tokio states that a despatch has been received from Marshal Oyama announcing that he has issued a proclamation provisionally annexing South Manchuria to Japan.

NINE LIVES LOST.

Steamer Took Fire in Long Island Sound.

A New York despatch says: By the burning of the Starlin Line steamer Glen Island in Long Island Sound on Saturday nine lives were lost, and property roughly estimated at a quarter of a million dollars was destroyed. That more lives were not sacrificed undoubtedly was due to the personal courage of the officers and crew and the excellent discipline maintained when a horrible death for all seemed almost a certainty. When the steamer was abandoned she was flames from stem to stern, and yet the only persons who lost their lives were those whose escape had been entirely cut off by the fire before the alarm reached them.

Of the ten passengers and the crew of 21 who sailed on the steamboat, 22, including eight passengers, were brought back to the city.

SERUM IN CANCER CASES

Dr. Doyen Does Not Claim It as a Radical Cure.

A Paris despatch says: Dr. Doyen has presented to the Society of the Royal Institute of France to investigate his cancer cure. It is written by Dr. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, a member of the committee. It sets forth that Dr. Doyen's micrococcus is habitually found in cancerous tumors and that Dr. Doyen's serum has undoubtedly had the most favorable result in many cases, but much more study respecting the specific nature of the bacillus and the results of inoculation is necessary before a final verdict can be given.

The society appointed a new committee of five members to examine and study all cases that Dr. Doyen submits. Dr. Doyen reiterated that he does not claim his has discovered a radical cure for a disease that has such numerous forms as cancer, but he contends that his treatment usually produces favorably modifications and improvements in cases that are so grave that they cannot be operated upon.

ORDER FOR "SOO" RAILS

Canadian Pacific Makes Contract for 25,000 Tons.

A Montreal despatch says: The Canadian Pacific Railway Company on Wednesday placed with the Algoma Steel Co., through the latter's sales agents, Drummond, McCall and Co., an order for 25,000 tons of 80-pound rails for prompt delivery. The order is the result of a careful technical inspection which the president of the O.P.R., Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, ordered to be made of the quality of steel rails now being made at the works of the Algoma Steel Company at Sault Ste. Marie.

NEW C.P.R. STEAMERS

Plans Will be Submitted Before Contract is Signed.

A Montreal despatch says: Regarding the report that the Canadian Pacific Railway had ordered three additional vessels for its Atlantic fleet, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said Saturday that the plans for the vessels would be submitted at the head office before the contractor could be fully signed. Mr. Pier, the manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

MARKETS OF WORLD.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red winter quoted at \$9 to \$10 outside; No. 2 quoted at \$8 to \$6 east, and No. 2 Spring at \$6 east.

Manitoba wheat is steady; No. 1 Northern, \$1.08; No. 2 Northern, \$1.16; winter, quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.18.

Corn—Quiet; No. 3 yellow, 49c; No. 3 corn, 48c; Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33c; barley—45 to 55c. Ryecorn, 54c.

Barley—No. 2, 52c; sample, 36 to 44c bid.

Buffalo, Dec. 20.—Flour—Steady.

Wheat—Spring, dull; No. 1 Northern, \$1.16; winter, quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.18.

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Barley—No. 2, 52c; sample, 36 to 44c bid.

Flour—No. 2, 52c; sample, 36 to 44c bid.

Buffalo, Dec. 20.—Wheat—December, \$1.09; No. 1, \$1.10; No. 1 hard, \$1.10; No. 1 Northern, \$1.08; No. 2, \$1.02.

Flour—Fine, \$1.02; medium, \$1.03; second, \$1.04; bran, \$1.05 to \$1.07; first clear, \$1.04 to \$1.06; second clear, \$1.02 to \$1.04.

Barley—No. 2, 52c; sample, 36 to 44c bid.

Flour—No. 2, 52c; sample, 36 to 44c bid.

Buffalo, Dec. 20.—Wheat—December, \$1.09; No. 1, \$1.10; No. 1 hard, \$1.10; No. 1 Northern, \$1.08; No. 2, \$1.02.

Flour—Fine, \$1.02; medium, \$1.03; second, \$1.04; bran, \$1.05 to \$1.07.

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Earl Grey's Ideals.

Earl and Lady Grey and their two daughters visited the bazaar in aid of the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club on Saturday. During his remarks his Excellency alluded to the fact that no intoxicants were allowed at the club. "This," he said, "really represents the ideals for which I have been working during the last three or four years in England. I have been championing there a crusade to provide counter-attractions against drinking saloons. Everybody needs amusement in this world, and I say it is the duty of society to provide all people, particularly young folks, with legitimate forms of recreation, such as will yield them amusement without in any way endangering their health. It seems to me that this club has realized that ideal in a more perfect manner than I was at all aware of. I congratulate you upon what you have done, and I sincerely trust that you may be able to win a greater measure of success and a greater array of laurel leaves than you are at present privileged to show."

The Farmers' Champion.

WHAT READERS SAY ABOUT IT.

The Sun is easily the best farm paper in Canada, and what a pity it is that so many farmers instead of getting the weekly Sun, content themselves with some copy sheet of no real value to them. Instead of giving their families the cream of agricultural knowledge, they feed them on the whey and political party gush. The Sun is fighting a splendid battle for the farmers of this country, and deserves their unanimous support.—J. W. Hay, Sheffield, Ont.

The Sun in 1905 will put up a most vigorous fight for the farmer's rights. Help the cause by subscribing now. Orders taken at the News-Argus office, or send card for special clubbing list. "Hogs for Profit" a most valuable hog book given away free to every new subscriber. The Weekly Sun, 26 Adelaide St., West, Toronto.

A Lucky Prospector.

The report of T. W. Gibson, Director of the Bureau of Mines, contains an interesting story of lucky prospecting. W. G. Tretheway is one of those who have been shipping ore from the mines, having sent out a car load of silver cobalt ore of about 20 tons. For this he realized \$37,500, or about one dollar a pound.

Mr. Tretheway found his vein in June last, having gone out two days before to try his luck. He has already been recouped for his outlay five times over, and reports that there is nearly a quarter-million dollar's worth of ore in sight, and possibly much more. The mine is in the Temiskaming district.

A roller skating rink is about to be started in Campbellford.

The Central Ontario Plowmen's Association will give an oyster supper at Menie on the evening of Dec. 30th.

Campbellford High School has received from the Bureau of Mines at Ottawa 100 specimens of the most valuable minerals as an exhibit for the use of the High School.

The manufacture of tar from pine stumps is a new industry which is being started at Barry's Bay, Renfrew County. American capitalists are said to be the promoters of the scheme.

The foundry of the Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff has been destroyed by fire.

A severe blizzard swept over Nova Scotia on Sunday, delaying railway traffic and blocking street cars.

Distress in Russia is great. Horses are selling at two dollars each about Warsaw, because of the scarcity of food.

Mr. C. M. Hays denies that the G. T. P. has decided upon Port Simpson as its Pacific terminus. Nothing has yet been settled.

The British Admiralty is closing its dockyard at Port Royal, Jamaica, for the same reasons as apply at Halifax and Esquimalt.

The Canadian Pacific and its railway telegraphers have reached an amicable agreement and a new schedule of pay has been agreed upon.

Silver-cobalt mines near Haileybury are producing ore worth a dollar per pound. Carloads when shipped are guarded by armed men.

It is feared that within the next ten days almost every industry in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio will have to close down owing to the drought.

Sunday's storm in New England was most severe. The snow is from 2 to 4 feet, deep, and in many places drifted by a gale so as to block highways and street car lines.

A young man in Dundas went out and hanged himself because his wife rebuked him. It every man acted on the same principle there would soon be a scarcity of men.

Owing to the great mortality among the fish in Lake Scugog last winter, the Fisheries Department has ordered the evergreen there to see that air holes are made in the ice on the lake this winter, and to keep them open.

There is no truth whatever in the received reports of the Anglo-German movement looking to mediation in the Russo-Japanese war. Germany remains determined to do nothing until invited by the belligerents.

An Emergency Medicine.

For sprains, bruises, burns, scalds and similar injuries there is nothing so good as Camphorine's Pain Balsam. It soothes the wound and not only gives instant relief from pain, but causes the parts to heal in about one third the time required by the usual treatment. As it is an antiseptic all danger from blood poisoning is avoided. Sold by Morton & Haight.

THEBES GLASS WORKERS.

The High Art That Flourished Over Forty Centuries Ago.

The glassblowers of ancient Thebes are known to have been equally as proficient in that particular art as is the most scientific craftsman of the same trade of the present day, after a lapse of over forty centuries of so called "progress." They were well acquainted with the art of staining glass and are known to have produced that commodity in great profusion and perfection. Rossellini gives an illustration of a piece of stained glass known to be 4,800 years old which displayed an artistic taste of high order, both in tint and design.

In this case the color is struck through the vitrified structure, and he mentions designs struck entirely in pieces from a half to three-quarters of an inch thick, the color being perfectly incorporated with the structure of the piece and exactly the same on both the obverse and reverse sides.

The priests of Ptah at Memphis were adepts in the glassmaker's art and not only did they have factories for manufacturing the common crystal variety, but they had learned the vitrifying of the different colors and of imitating precious stones to perfection.

Their imitations of the amethyst and of the various other colored gems were so true to nature that even now, after they have lain in the desert sands from 2,000 to 4,000 years, it takes an expert to distinguish the genuine articles from the spurious. It has been shown that, besides being experts in glassmaking and coloring, they also used the diamond in cutting and engraving. In the British museum there is a beautiful piece of stained glass with an engraved emblazonment of the monarch Thothmes III., who lived 3,400 years ago.

KEEP UP YOUR ENERGY.

Stand Erect and Walk as Though You Were Somebody.

Never allow your physical standard to drop. Keep up your energy. Walk as if you were somebody and were going to do something worth while in the world, so that even a stranger will note your bearing and mark your superiority. If you have fallen into a habit of walking in a listless, indolent way, turn right about face at once and make a change. You don't want to shuffle along like the failures we often see sitting around on park benches or loitering about the streets, with their hands in their pockets, or haunting intelligence offices and wondering why fate has been so hard with them. You don't want to give people the impression that you are discouraged or that you are already failing to the rear. Straighten up, then! Stand erect! Be a man! You are a child of the Infinite King. You have royal blood in your veins. Emphasize it by your bearing. A man who is conscious of his kinship with God and of his power and who believes thoroughly in himself walks with a firm, vigorous step, with his head erect, his chin in, his shoulders thrown back and down, and his chest well projected in order to give a large lung capacity. He is the man who does things.

You cannot aspire or accomplish great or noble things so long as you assume the attitude and bearing of a coward or weakling. If you would be noble and do noble things you must look up. You were made to look upward and to walk upright, not to look down or to shamble along in a semihorizontal position. Put character, dignity, nobility, into your walk.—Success.

Native Dress In Tibet.

The native dress of Tibet consists essentially of a very wide gown five and a half feet long, with long sleeves, tightened in at the waist and gathered up so as not to fall below the ankles of the men of quality, or the townsmen, nor below the knees of the common people, who have much walking and work to do. Thus gathered up, the gown puffs out at the breast, forming a huge pocket. At night the wearer lets it fall and is thus wrapped up from his ears to his feet, as in a bed.

Tibetan women wear the same gown—it is called a "chuba"—letting it hang down to the ankle. Their dress varies according to the locality to which they belong.

A Definition.

"Diplomacy, Lester," said the hen-pecked man, replying to the inquiry of his small son during it may not be necessary to explain, the temporary absence of the majestic wife of the one and mother of the other, "diplomacy is what makes a man carry a turkey and unselfishly deal out to his family and the visitors their favorite helps, including the only portions which he himself really likes and at the same time look like a putty saint."

One View of Wedlock.

An Englishwoman had had a good deal of trouble with her husband, who, according to her account, was a monster of iniquity. Some one asked why she had married a person of such character. "Well, you see, he ain't my first," was the reply. "I was particular about my first. This here's my second, and a bad un at that. But there's—with a shrug of the shoulders—"he's a shade better than the workin' men!"

His Facial Farce.

Mr. Billson, between whose lower lip and chin there was an unusually deep wrinkle, spoke impatiently to the barbers. "Haven't you got my face shaved yet?" he asked.

"Not quite, sir," said the barber apologetically, "I haven't dug your ditch yet."

Eggs have their faults, but, at any rate, they are never too fresh.—Philadelphia Record.

For sprains, bruises, burns, scalds and similar injuries there is nothing so good as Camphorine's Pain Balsam. It soothes the wound and not only gives instant relief from pain, but causes the parts to heal in about one third the time required by the usual treatment. As it is an antiseptic all danger from blood poisoning is avoided. Sold by Morton & Haight.

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A Queer People.

Herr Hoberland van Schopp, who explored the interior of the Kamerun district in western Africa, gave an interesting account of the native tribe called the Bakoko. They are, he thought, of Semitic origin and, having lived in the Kamerun district only about 200 years, are called strangers by other natives. They govern by means of a "council of elders," whose duty it is to judge offenders guilty or guiltless. If guilty they are set free. If guilty they are put to death, this being the only form of punishment known to them.

According to the gravity of the crime, the manner of execution varies and may be "simple" or "complicated." "Simple" execution means being thrown to the crocodiles. "Complicated" execution consists of being fastened to a tree and left to be eaten by casual visitors, such as lions and tigers, or being tortured until death comes.

Cannibalism is practiced by the Bakoko, not because they especially care for the flavor of the meat, but because they feel that by eating every particle of an enemy they are subjecting him to the greatest indignity conceivable.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....\$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire.....1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture.....1.80
The Weekly Sun.....1.80
The Toronto News (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly.....\$2.30

We specially recommend our readers to subscribe for the Farmers' Advocate and Home Magazine

Christmas Suggestions.

FOR LADIES.

NECKWEAR, 25c. to \$2.95. BELTS, 25c. to \$2.50.
KID GLOVES, \$1.00 to \$1.50. MOCHA GLOVES, \$1.25 to \$1.75 pr.
FANCY WAIST LENGTHS, 85c. to \$2.35.
FANCY SILK WAIST LENGTHS, \$3.00 to \$7.00.
FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. to \$3.75.
PURSES and CHATELAINES, 25c. to \$5.00.
LACE STOCKS, 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.
BISELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS, \$2.25, extra \$3.95 each.
FANCY CUSHION TOPS, silk valour, \$1.50 to \$2.50.
TABLE COVERS from \$1.50 to \$5.00.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

LINK CUFF BUTTONS, 25c. to \$1.50. SCARF PINS, 25c. to \$1.00.
LINK NECKWEAR in Puff, Imperial and Derby, 25c. to \$1.50.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. to 50c. KID GLOVES, \$1.25 to \$2.00.
FUR LINED GLOVES, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00 pr. FUR CAPS, \$1.50 to \$12.00.
JAPANESE SILK SMOKING JACKETS, \$6.00.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

SEE OUR
Xmas Display of
CHINA

BERRY SETS, BREAD and BUTTER PLATES, CAKE PLATES, SALAD DISHES, CHINA CUPS and SAUCERS, CUT GLASS LEMONADE SETS, CHEESE DISHES, JARDINIERES, and BREAD and MILK SETS.

In DINNER and TEA SETS we are showing the finest assortment ever offered in Stirling. Our 98 piece sets are the most complete composition ever put together, with a 10, 12 and 16 in. Platter, Salad and Pickle Dish. Don't fail to see these sets and learn our prices for A 1 maker's goods.

Also, a full line of FRUIT, GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERY.

JOHN SHAW.

MORTGAGE SALE
OF
VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold for or by Public Auction by William Rodger at the Stirling House, in the Village of Stirling, on

SATURDAY, JAN. 14th, A.D. 1905

at two o'clock p.m., the following Valuable Farm Property.

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, and being comprised in the said Lots—viz.—Lot No. 1 and the west twenty-five acres of Lot No. 2 in the concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings.

The said property is adjacent to school, post office, store, blacksmith shop and cheese factory. Buildings in good state of repair.

Terms.—Ten per cent. cash on day of sale, balance in ten days. For further particulars apply to

G. G. THRASHER, Esq.,
Stirling, Solicitor for Mortgagor.

Dated the 8th day of December, A.D. 1904.

NOMINATION MEETING.

4th County Council Division,
County of Hastings.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Electors will be held at the Town Hall in

MARMORA VILLAGE

—ON THE—

19th day of December, 1904,

between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of County Councillor for the Fourth County Council Division of the County of Hastings.

If a greater number of candidates are nominated than are required to be elected, the poll will be opened for the electors to make their choice.

For the best couch medicine money can buy

is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For the cough of children nothing can be compared to it.

JACOB SHULL, Saratoga, Ind.

50c., 50c., \$1.00.
All druggists.

for

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

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HEALTH

ABDOMINAL EXERCISES.

A good many persons who lead fairly sensible lives as regards health conditions, who eat moderately, sleep in well-ventilated rooms, and take sufficient exercise in the open air, strangely neglect one of the most important set of muscles in the entire body, namely, the abdominal.

It is important to appreciate how important these muscles are. In the abdomen we have all the digestive organs, among them the solid and heavy liver, and to keep them in place there is nothing but the anterior muscular walls, except the so-called ligaments, which are only folds of the peritoneum, too weak to hold a heavy weight for a long period without stretching. There is a good deal of resistant fibrous tissue in this wall, it is true, but that is a lifeless sort of a support, and lacks the vital resistance of muscle. When these lack tone there is more or less sagging of all the contained organs, their blood-vessels and nerves are stretched or displaced and their functions disturbed. The entire circulation within the abdomen is affected, and venous congestion—what the doctors at German spas call "abdominal venosity"—ensues.

At these watering-places the condition is treated by dieting and the use of the waters internally and externally. These measures give relief for a time—but only for a time—and when the season opens at the spa the following year, the man with the weak abdominal muscles is back for his annual "cure." Far better is it to strengthen the abdominal muscles, and so not only banish the trouble for a time, but keep it from returning.

Walking does little, at least not enough, for these muscles, and it is often advisable for those engaged in sedentary pursuits to take special abdominal exercises. These are of various kinds, but one simple exercise will answer all the requirements. It is best taken in the morning before the bath. With all the clothing removed to the waist, and with nothing tight about the waist, lie on the back on the floor with the feet under the rung of a heavy chair or the opened lower drawer of a bureau. Then with the arms folded on the chest rise slowly to a sitting posture, keeping the back perfectly straight; then gradually sink back again to the supine posture. Take a deep breath and repeat. This may be done five times at first, the number being gradually increased. When it can be done without undue effort, the exercise may be taken with the hands clasped under the back of the head, and finally, with the arms extended above the head.—*Youth's Companion*.

ABUSE OF SPECTACLES.

Hasket Derby, in the Phila. Med. Journal, protests against the use of glasses when they are not absolutely necessary. If hypermetropia be moderate, it is a mistake to use glasses for anything but close work, for the patient is reduced to a dependence upon them which might be avoided. In myopia glasses are probably worn too little, but great care must be exercised in treatment, and no glass should be ordered until a thorough investigation of the history of the patient, the family tendencies, the acuteness of vision, and the condition of the interior of the eye has been made. As to astigmatism, so much relief has been given by glasses that the tendency is to prescribe them when they are not strictly needed. The author believes that they can be dispensed with in cases in which vision, either with or without a spherical glass, is found equal in unity. As to muscular weakness, it is often cured by an improved general condition, without the use of prisms.

ALWAYS READY.

"Always ready" is a very excellent motto for nurses, either in private or hospital practice. Precious time is lost every day, precious lives are often lost, because a nurse was not ready for an emergency. The nurse who is wanted for responsible position in hospitals is the nurse who knows how to keep up her supplies, who knows how to be in readiness for doctors' visits, for the reception of patients, for the hundred and one emergencies that may arise. Any one with ordinary powers of locomotion can run hither and thither hunting for things, while a doctor stands and waits and fumes, but training ought to teach nurses to anticipate and be ready. "Told, then trusted" is the superintendent's desire for nurses, but her heart's desire is not reached in most individuals at once. It usually means "line upon line and precept upon precept." It is not sufficient to tell nurses what to get ready, what to keep ready in their department, but a daily inspection should be made to see that instructions are obeyed.

CATCHING COLD.

It is interesting to learn on the authority of the author of a book entitled "Catching Cold," that there are 22 different ways in which to catch a cold. We quote a few of the most common causes of colds:

Allowing the phlegmy system to become enfeebled through the disregard of simple laws of health.

An unhealthy or unhealthful condition of the skin induced by neglect of daily bathing.

Wearing insufficient clothing in winter.

Going to bed with cold feet.

Standing on stones or cold ground.

Standing at the fire when one's clothes are wet—a very dangerous practice.

Unusually sitting with the back to the fire.

Sitting or standing in drafts, especially when the body is warm.

Sitting or standing too long near a window.

The excessive use of stimulating drinks and of hot drinks before going out.

Living or sleeping in badly-ventilated rooms.

Breathing the vitiated air of a crowded room.

Too sudden exposure to heat after exposure to cold.

THE DRUNKARD'S SERMON.

Translated From the Reformblätter, of Berlin.

Probably never a more eloquent sermon against intemperance has been preached than that to which some time ago a number of well-dressed young gentlemen listened in the snug of a restaurant in Berlin, Germany. There a very dissipated-looking vagabond, with watery eyes, burst open the door and gleefully turned his eyes upon the drinkers. These ordered a drink for him, for which they paid, and then vehemently urged the man to make a speech. Having emptied his glass and then started at the guests for a moment, he began talking with dignity and with an eloquence which showed but too plainly how low he had fallen in the social scale.

"Gentlemen," he said, "in contemplating you and myself just now it seemed to me that I was beholding the picture of my lost manhood. This my bloated face, once was as young and good-looking as any of yours; this tottering figure once moved about as erect and proud as yours; I was a man in a world of men. I, too, once had a home, friends and a good position. I had a wife as beautiful as a painter's dream, but I allowed the priceless pearl of her honor to drop into the wineglass, and so I melt in it, like Cleopatra, and swallowed it up at one draught. I had children as dear and sweet as spring flowers, but I saw them wither and die under the poisonous curse of their besotted father. I had a home where love lighted the fire upon the altar and sustained it, but I extinguished the fire and darkness and destruction reigned there instead. Today, I am a married man without a wife; a father without children; a vagabond without a home; a man, in whom every impulse for good has perished. I die of the curse of drink!"

The glass fell out of his trembling, powerless hand, and broke on the floor into innumerable pieces. When the young men raised their eyes he had gone! They, too, left the place deeply impressed! They felt that they had listened to a sermon, which they should remember to the end of their lives; and, as they went along, the words of the wretched homeless one, "I die of the curse of drink!" sounded in the ears again and again.

TRUST YOUR CHILDREN.

If You Do Not They Will Grow Up Mean and Narrow-minded.

Did you ever know a boy who was constantly watched, and whose every act was scrutinized with severity, to rise to anything great? Did you ever know a watched boy who did not develop very undesirable qualities? Did you ever know anyone who was habitually held under a microscope by a suspicious, exacting parent or teacher to develop a large, broad-minded, magnanimous character?

There may be exceptions to the rule in this matter, as in all others, but you will find it true in general that children who are not trusted, and are not put on their honor, will grow into mean, narrow-minded, suspicious men and women.

Like begets like. By a natural law, all things seek their affinities. A critical, fault-finding suspicious nature will awaken and call into action the worst qualities of those with whom it has dealings. Servants of employers of this kind sometimes become dishonest because suspicious thoughts are entertained concerning them so long that they begin to doubt their own integrity, and finally think they may as well have the game as the name. Boys who are conscious of being suspected of doing wrong always, of shirking their work, or of slighting their tasks, will come to think, after a while, that they are not worthy of trust, and that they must have some bad qualities, or parents and teachers would not regard them thus.

WORLD'S RICHEST WOMAN.

Bertha Krupp's Dividend. From the Great Krupp Co.

Bertha Krupp's income from the Great Krupp Company, of the \$40,000,000 capital stock, is \$2,400,000 a year, \$200,000 a month, about \$6,000 a day. The company has just declared a 6 per cent. annual dividend.

But this great income does not measure the wealth of the richest young woman in the world. Miss Berlin, the elder of his daughters, now eighteen years of age, inherited from her father, the great gunmaker, the gun works at Essen, the ship works and wharves at Kiel, and all his iron and coal mines in Westphalia and Spain. Conservative estimates make the value of this property \$72,000,000.

Miss Bertha will receive yet more money at her mother's death, for the great ironmaster left not less than \$150,000,000 out of which will come a splendid fortune for his younger daughter, Miss Barbara.

DON'T GET COLD FEET.

If fate attempts to frighten you, Just double up your two fists, too. Don't get cold feet.

Go bristle up and show your grit, Don't give an inch or back a bit, Show fist and muscle back of it.

Don't get cold feet.

WAS SENT HOME AS INCURABLE

THEN JOS. BOONE FOUND HEALTH IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

He Was Unable to Work for Seven Years Before He Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap. 10B

We wish the many thousands who enjoy Blue Ribbon Tea a happy Xmas. and a prosperous New Year.

Blue Ribbon Tea Co.

POULTRY

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited

We can handle your poultry either alive or dressed to best advantage. Also your butter, eggs, honey and other produce.

FASHIONS FROM THE ARMY.

Why the Two Buttons Are Put on Men's Coat Sleeves.

It is not at all surprising that many male and female fashions should have been borrowed from the Army, but it is a little odd that one of the most generally recognized patterns for "gent's sleeves" should have been adopted in imitation of military fashion when it was introduced into the ranks in order to check a disagreeable habit then common among men.

The two buttons which adorn the cuffs of most men's sleeves are as reasonable as anything could well be, but they were placed on soldiers' sleeves to prevent the men using their cuffs in lieu of handkerchiefs, as it was found that the cuffs of uniforms became shabby and soiled long before the rest of the tunics showed signs of wear. Of course, originally the two buttons introduced as obstacles to the nose were sewn on top of the sleeve, instead of at the seam as now worn, and gradually as their use disappeared they worked farther round.

How many men—or women either, for that matter—who wear "spats" are aware that in so doing they are paying a compliment to the Highlanders who so distinguished themselves at Lucknow? Spats were originally worn because the Highland regiments at Lucknow wore them, and so great was the popularity of these regiments on account of their glorious deeds that men, women, and children adopted all sorts of things in the way of dress in imitation of Highland uniforms. Among these things were spats, and, albeit they serve no practical use whatever, they have held the public favor ever since. In very much the same way have puttees become popular. Before our troops for South Africa were supplied with puttees nobody thought of wearing them; but with the war the puttees rushed into fashion, and nowadays one in every three pairs of leggings one sees is made more or less decidedly after the style of puttees. And the outside pockets, with flap to button, which are common enough for men's "easy" suits, came in with the coming of khaki.

The cutaway form of the morning coat and also the dress-coat comes from the Army. Somewhere in the reign of George IV. the long coat was introduced into the Army. It was soon found that the sword had to be worn under the coat made marching uncomfortable and ungainly and it became the practice to turn the ends of the skirt of the coat up and fasten them behind the back. The buttons men have at the back of their coats survive from this, and not, as is generally supposed, from the "sword-buttons." In time the long coat was curtailed, but the practice of fastening back the corners of the skirt remained until the dandies of the day were inspired by it and had their coat-skirts cut away till they were like the modern morning-coat was obtained. The swallowtail quickly followed, and to this day has remained correct evening dress.

Traveller—"When is the next train out?" Stationmaster—"Twelve o'clock, sir." Traveller—"What isn't there one before that?" Stationmaster—"No, sir; we never run one before the next."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Traveller—"When is the next train out?" Stationmaster—"Twelve o'clock, sir." Traveller—"What isn't there one before that?" Stationmaster—"No, sir; we never run one before the next."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

The largest camellia in existence is at Plinitz Castle, near Dresden, Germany. The tree is 24 feet high, and produces about 60,000 blossoms annually.

There are forty words in the English language which are spelled the same forwards and backwards.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

There is but one kind of rock that can grow," said the professor. "Can any of you mention it?" "Yes, sir," said the Irish boy: "the shamrock."

There are forty words in the English language which are spelled the same forwards and backwards.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

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Minard's

XMAS GOODS.

Cased Carvers,

Cased Scissors,

Cased Ladies' Companions,

Cased Manicure Sets,

Cased Nut Crackers and Picks.

Silver Nickel TEA and COFFEE POTS.

American Goods. Pretty Design.

A Nice Line of Silver Plated Ware.

CHILD'S SLEIGHS.

Solid Steel Frames and Runners. Beautifully painted.

The best and strongest sleigh on the market.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE.

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Headquarters for INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.

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ATLAS OF CANADA AND THE WORLD

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WORTH HAVING

THE MAIL AND EMPIRE has secured as a premium for its subscribers a number of the most useful and instructive World Atlases that have ever been offered on such reasonable conditions. In fact, it may safely be said that at no time has any Canadian publication made such a generous proposition to its readers.

The production is by the Rand-McNally Co., and contains, besides a large map of the world (Mercator projection), a map of the Dominion, Province of Ontario, and separate maps of the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Manitoba and the Northwest, and British Columbia. Besides these there are large and detailed reproductions of all the great countries in the world in map form. The edition has been specially prepared for the benefit of Canadian readers.

It is absolutely "up-to-date."

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Send Order to Office of this Paper.

SPRING BROOK
Drug Store.

We beg to announce to the citizens of Spring Brook and surrounding country, that we have opened with a full line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines,

Perfumes,

Druggists' Sundries,

Stationery and School Supplies,

and trust by strict application to business and fair dealing to secure a portion of your patronage.

New Goods and prices right. Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

JOHN M. MCGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

THE STYLE,

fit and finish of every garment we make is distinctive. Nowhere will you find so large an assortment of high class fashions and fabrics. Nowhere is

TAILORING

in all its branches carried to such a degree of perfection.

We also carry some Ready-Made Clothing, Pea Jackets and Overalls. Would be pleased to show you our goods.

JOHN M. MCGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. WELCH, Spring Brook.

Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. WELCH, Spring Brook.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '08, \$1.00.

THE FORCE OF FEAR

Fright Was the Cause of the Death of Frederick I. of Prussia. There are several well authenticated cases where fright was the cause of death. An English surgeon tells of a drummer in India whose legs a harmless lizard crawled while he was half asleep. He was sure that a cobra had bitten him, and it was too much for his nerves, and he died.

Frederick I. of Prussia was killed by fear. His wife was insane, and one day she escaped from her keeper and, dabbling her clothes with blood, rushed upon her husband while he was dozing in his chair. King Frederick imagined her to be the white lady whose ghost was believed to invariably appear whenever the death of a member of the royal family was to occur, and he was thrown into a fever and died in six weeks.

But perhaps the most remarkable death from fear was that of the Dutch painter Rembrandt, who lived in the seventeenth century. One day he went into a room full of anatomical subjects to sketch some skulls and bones for a picture he intended to paint. The weather was very sultry, and while sketching he fell asleep. He was aroused by bones dancing around him and the skeletons suspended from the ceiling crashing together. In a fit of horror he threw himself out of the window. Though he sustained no serious injury and was informed that a slight earthquake had caused the commotion among the ghostly surroundings, he died of nervous tremor.

THE WREN BUSH.

An Old Custom Still Observed in Ireland at Christmas.

Among the many odd customs still observed in Ireland at Christmas few are more curious than the practice of carrying about "the wren bush" on St. Stephen's day, and antiquaries are puzzled to explain why the poor little "king of all birds" should be put to death on the festival of the first martyr.

The most probable explanation is that the wren was sacred to the Druids and was used by them in divination and other pagan rites at the festival of the winter solstice, which almost coincided with Christmas, and consequently the clergy urged their converts to destroy the birds which were associated with such unholy rites, just as St. Patrick's relentless destruction of the images of serpents, used in the ancient pagan worship of Ireland, gave rise to the legend that he-

Gave the snakes and toads a twist
And banished them all forever!

This seems the more likely, because "dread," the old Irish name for "wren" also means "Druid," and old folk still call "Jenny" the "Druid bird" and say that she has the gift of prophecy and that those who can interpret her twitterings as she hovers about a house or flies from bush to bush can read the future. In the library of Trinity college, Dublin, there is a curious document describing how to interpret the notes of the wren.-Maud E. Sargent in Longman's Magazine.

LAWYERS AND THE LAW.

I expect it'd be only a poor lawyer couldn't argue a tack into a cow--"n' out of her again, too, f'r that matter--"n' Mr. Weskin ain't no poor lawyer. He's fine 's they make. Of course a good deal of the time no one knows what he means, but that ain't nothin' ag'in him, f'r I think with a lawyer you generally don't. It's a part of their business not to let no one know what they mean, f'r 'd law was simple no one'd ever get fooled.

It takes another lawyer to see what a lawyer is doin', anyhow. When a lawyer says anything is so to me I never take no time to disbelieve him, 'cause he'd never got to be in the law if tal if he wan't able to prove the truth of his own lyp'--"Susan Clegg and Her Friend, Mrs. Lathrop," by Anne Warner.

NOT VERY CRAZY.

A nobleman against whom insanity was imputed by his relatives was asked during examination by Lord Loughborough, "How many legs has a sheep?"

"Does your lordship mean a live or a dead sheep?" asked the nobleman.

"Is it not the same thing?" said the chancellor.

"No, my lord, there is much difference. A live sheep has four legs, a dead sheep but two. The others are shepherds."

A TOWN FOR MEN ONLY.

On the borders between China and Russia, in Asia, almost due south of Lake Balkan, is a good sized town known as Malmutchik, which is exclusively inhabited by men. The place has a considerable trade and is also a military post. An old law forbids women to live in this territory, and they cannot pass the great wall of Kalkan nor enter Mongolia at all.

HER REST.

"So Mrs. Gadderty took the rest f'r me?"

"Yes."

"Did it cure her?"

"No, it didn't do her a bit of good. She's just as anxious to rest as she always was."

A NEW DANGER.

"I see they are talking of making clothes now out of some sort of wood."

"Gee whiz! Then I guess we'll find woodpeckers and squirrels in our clothes hereafter instead of moths."

MEAN THING.

Mrs. Ferguson--George, dear, how do you like my new hat? Mr. Ferguson--Do you want my real opinion of it, Laura? Mrs. Ferguson--No, I don't, you mean thing.



LOOK! LOOK!

CUTTERS BY THE CAR LOAD

If you want to buy a Cutter for the coming season it will pay you to call and see our stock. We have a whole car load of the best finished, best styles, at the most reasonable prices to choose from.

We can also supply you with any kind of Harness you want, from \$10.00 up.

We are also carrying a full line of Men's Fur Coats from \$15.00 up.

Robes from \$7.50 up to \$18.00.

Horse Blankets, all styles and all prices.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATORS.

It is the best skimmer, easiest to wash, easiest to turn of any machine on the market. Prices very reasonable and terms to suit the buyers. Call and take a look at our samples before purchasing elsewhere.

We are also agents for MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

LANKTREE & FRENCH.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM MR. W. J. GAGE.

TORONTO, CAN., Dec. 1, 1904.

DEAR FRIEND,

We again come to you with our story of trouble, but a story of surprising and encouraging results.

No apology is necessary; the great work of the National Sanitarium Association, carried on at the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium and Free Hospital for Consumptives, is now well known.

Where will your money do so much good in bringing health to the sick and protecting the lives of those in your home?

Why should consumption not be stamped out if the needful money and help be forthcoming?

The official Report of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health tells a surprising story--a story of a winning fight, showing that from 1897 up to 1900 there was a steady increase in the death-rate from Tuberculosis.

From 1900 there has been a large decrease each year, reducing the death-rate from 3,484 to 2,072 in three years, or over 40 per cent. This is all the more remarkable in view of the increase in the death-rate from Tuberculosis.

Each patient cared for in these two Homes plead for your help.

The large number of lives saved, of those who a few years ago were supposed to be under sentence of death, gives a right to your sympathy.

In helping to rescue a number great enough to constitute a large prosperous village, the giving back to home and friends a regiment of workers, surely will arouse interest in this work of mercy.

Each patient cared for in our Consumptive Homes removes a source of danger, so that the life of every citizen in Canada is more secure.

The marvelous decrease of 40 per cent in three years in the death-rate in Ontario from consumption proves that the fight against this dread disease is no losing one.

The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, for which this appeal is made, without any endowment keeps an open door to all who are poor and sick, as long as a vacant bed remains.

Nearly 400 patients have been cared for in this Hospital since it was opened less than three years ago. This has only been possible because of the continuous stream of gifts that have come to us from every part of Canada.

Remember, too, these were patients that other hospitals as a rule refuse.

Almost every trade and profession has sent its representative, and of every age--from the young schoolboy of 12 to the widowed mother of 60.

\$26,000 was received last year by the

MUST BE QUICK.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of the like come on so suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of sending for a doctor in such cases if a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Grippe Remedy is at hand. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by Morton & Haught.

Yours sincerely

XMAS THOUGHTS.

Xmas with all its time honored memories will soon be with us again. Years roll by quickly. The flight of time is once more brought to our notice. Many familiar faces have left us since the last Xmas, which strongly points us to the inevitable. Families meet at this season. Loving kindnesses and cordial greetings are exchanged, all tending to make the in the good feeling of the festival, and to all greetings are sent for a Happy Xmas and a peaceful and prosperous New Year. The time is far too sacred to devote any space for business gossip or Fun talk, and we refrain from doing so, let it cost financial loss or otherwise. Let us all think of it as a halowed time for congratulations and joyful meeting of friends.

JAS. BOLDRICK.

HARDWARE!

A MERRY XMAS

AND A

HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO ALL.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

Farm For Sale.

West half East half Lot 18, Con. 8, Rawdon, 50 acres clay loam. Good barn and stable. Log House with stone foundation. Two acres soft wood. Never failing spring. Apply to

DAVID COTTON, or GEO. COTTON, Harold P.O.

ROBERT MITCHELL, Proprietor.

Marmora Flour Mills.

The mill has been thoroughly overhauled and improved, and new power wheels added. Chopping done while you wait. Flour and Feed for sale. Highest prices paid for grain.

ROBERT MITCHELL, Proprietor.

The News-Argus

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Write for a free copy of our Inventor's Help, and "How to Get a Patent." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 40 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or drawing for a sketch. Address A. B. MARION, 361 Broadway, New York, D. C.

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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

50c PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE;
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STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1904.

Vol. XXVI, No. 18.

Ward's Clothing.

The Country Roused

to the Fact that WARD'S Clothing and Furnishings are leading factors in a well dressed, up-to-date Man's, Youths' or Boys' success. There is something distinct about the style and appearance of our garments that shades other makes and gives ours the top-notch in Clothingdom.

Come and see if what we say is not true. Suits made to order from \$10.00 to \$25.00. Guaranteed to fit and the workmanship second to none.

SEE OUR

Ready-To-Wear Department

We are prepared to fit your form and fit your pocket. There is no excuse for a man to go naked this cold weather when he can go to Ward's and get a Suit of Clothes, a suit of Underwear, Shirt, Tie, Cap, Mitts and Sox all for \$6.75. We have larger and better quality of plums even than this for those desiring them, but would advise calling early as they are hard to keep this season of the year.

We have still a large selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Furs. We only carry Furs that we know is worth the money you pay.

Wishing all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

Headquarters for Xmas Shoppers. =

Here are a few of our CHRISTMAS GIFTS:—

Piano Drapes, heavy silk embroidery and fringe, \$2.00 to \$3.50.
Silk Scarfs, Table Covers and Drapes, 50c. to \$3.00.
Cushion Tops, in silk, velvet, satin, linen, duck and sateen, 25c. to \$2.25.
Chenille Curtains, \$3.25 to \$11.00. Chenille Table Covers, 60, 75c. to \$2.50.
Fancy Collars, Ties, Gloves, Chatelaines—prices to suit all purses.
Handkerchiefs, 2 for 5c., 5, 6, 10, 15c. to 50c. Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c. to \$1.00.

See our Toys and Fancy Dishes. Something for everybody.

A Fresh Stock of GROCERIES always on hand.

Candies, 3 lbs.	25c.	Raisins, 3 lbs.	25c.
Fine Creams, 1 lb.	15c.	Currants, 3½ lbs.	25c.
Peanuts, 1 lb.	15c.	Finest Peels, per lb.	25c.
Walnuts and Almonds per lb.	20c.	Oranges, per doz.	30c.
Figs, per lb.	5c.	Dates, per lb.	10c.

C. F. STICKLE.

NEWS-ARGUS

To 1st of Jan. 1906, for \$1.00

Subscribe now and get the Christmas Number, given to all who pay in advance.

W. H. CALDER

wishes his numerous customers the Compliments of the Season, and a Happy New Year.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY 1st, 1906, FOR \$1.00.

Village Nominations.

The meeting in the Town Hall on Monday evening last was fairly well attended, a large number of the ratepayers of the village and school section being present. The place was so dimly lighted, however, that it was difficult to see who were there. The only lights were a smoky and well smoked up oil lamp, and a lantern belonging to one of our citizens, who brought it along to light his way to the hall. If our town fathers ever expect to have any more evening meetings they should provide a little more light.

The meeting was opened promptly on time by the Clerk, but during the first half hour only one nomination was made. After that matters began to liven up a little, and a number of nominations were made for the different offices as follows:—

For Reeve—T. H. McKee, W. S. Martin, G. G. Thrasher.

For Councillors—S. Wright, Dr. Zwick, W. R. Mather, A. L. Hough, C. J. Boldrick, L. Meiklejohn, D. Utman, Henry Kerr.

For School Trustees—C. W. Thompson, W. H. Calder, Dr. Alger, F. T. Ward, T. H. McKee.

After the hour for nominations had expired, on motion Mr. Halliwell was made chairman, and the several candidates were called upon to speak, the members of the old council being first asked to give an account of their stewardship.

C. W. Martin the retiring reeve, said he had considerable pleasure in meeting the ratepayers, as he could announce that there was now a surplus in the treasury. The Council had taken the trouble to get every account in, and he believed there was not a single account outstanding. Of course some criticisms had been made, some just and some unjust, but they did not pretend to be perfect, but are willing to be judged by their record. There was some unavoidable delay in getting the necessary legislation passed, and in disposing of the debenture; but it was disposed of at the rate of 4½ per cent, a rate which could not have been obtained later, as after the rate was fixed a considerable advance took place. Mr. Martin then went over the financial statement, explaining the different items of available assets and liabilities and showing a balance on hand of over \$1150. Deducting accrued interest to date there would be a net surplus of over \$950. More than half of this amount belongs to the sidewalk fund, and can only be expended for that purpose.

He showed that as promised, there had been a reduction in the rate of taxation, and gave some estimates showing that a still further reduction can be made next year. He also thought that more cement sidewalk could be built another year. A large part of the money raised by taxation was expended for school purposes, and he thought the chairman or other members of the School Board should explain how this money was expended.

Mr. L. Meiklejohn said that Mr. Martin had gone into the matter so thoroughly that everybody could understand it. It had been a heavy year's work and the Council had to meet often, and they had given a great deal of time and attention to the work, and he believed the people generally were satisfied, though of course some found fault. They did not claim to be infallible. Not much grading had been done, but this could be done another year. He also thought that the chairman or some other member of the school board should give explanations as to the large expenditure made by them. He expected to be a candidate another year and asked their support.

Mr. Mather was pleased to have been associated with such able and experienced men in the council during the past year. A year ago they were at the parting of the ways,—rates going up, sidewalks in disrepair, and no money for improvements. Now this village has the best sidewalks of any place in Ontario. He said the contract for walks was the lowest of any that he had heard of. There was now a prospect of keeping the tax rate below 20 mills. If affairs are economically managed there need be no fears of trouble for years to come. He thought the school board should give some explanation as to the expenditure of the large amount of money received by them, and that there should be harmony between the school board and council.

Mr. A. L. Hough, as one of the members of the street committee made some explanations in reference to the work on streets, and asked their support.

Dr. Zwick was not present, having been called out before his turn came to speak.

Mr. T. H. McKee said that it was unnecessary to take up much time. He

noticed that the ratepayers present were paying strict attention. It was easy to find out the names and residence of that when in the council in previous years. He had no intention of being a candidate for the reeve-ship, and thought Mr. Martin should be reelected.

Mr. Thrasher said he had been reeve, and it was a happy position. During his term of office some cement walk had been built. He thought the borrowing of money to consolidate debt and make improvements was a good thing. The council had got it at a low rate of interest. In reference to schools he said the High School did not cost the village \$600 a year. He was not a candidate, and resigned.

C. J. Boldrick had no intention of running as councillor.

D. Utman had served three years and had no doubt to find. He resigned.

Henry Kerr could not run as he was a member of the School Board. He thought there was some members of the School Board who should be left out. He thought that the chairman of the board should give a statement to the ratepayers, and the Council and School Board should work together harmoniously. The School Board should make a full explanation of all expenditures.

C. W. Thompson, as one of the members of the School Board, said that if an explanation had been asked for in time a statement could have been made of the school receipts and expenditure. If reelected he would be as economical as it was wise to be. He asked for their support.

Mr. Calder was a candidate for re-election, and asked for their support. He would work for the best interests of all. He then made some reference to the way the cement walk had been put down on Front street, and claimed that it was altogether too low in front of his premises, and for some distance on either side. It was now two-thirds covered with ice, and would be worse yet in the spring.

Mr. McKee was not a candidate for the school board and resigned.

Mr. Jas. Boldrick thought that the parents should visit the schools. It was perfectly right that the ratepayers should have a detailed statement of the expenditures of the school board.

Mr. Doak said that a requisition was made on the Council for \$3000. The cost of wood was \$200, repairs on Public School \$100; and caretaking and other expenses, made a total expenditure of about \$4000. Teachers salaries are continually raising. He thought expenses could not be any less. A statement could be got from the Secretary. Our schools are now in a good state of repair.

Moved by Jas. Boldrick, seconded by G. G. Thrasher, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the council of the past year for their faithful services during the year. This was carried almost unanimously, only two or three voting against it.

Mr. Martin then gave some figures which he had secured in reference to the cost of school maintenance, showing that the High School only cost the ratepayers something like \$500 for salaries, and the Public School some \$1100 or \$1200. Mr. Martin also made some explanation about the width of sidewalk on the south side of Mill street, stating that he had nothing to do with it, but it had been fixed by the Council. The meeting then adjourned.

Farmers' Institute Meetings Postponed.

After consulting with a number of Institute speakers as well as local officers in different parts of the Province, the Superintendent has decided not to hold any Institute meetings until January 31st. It was the unanimous opinion of both delegates and officers (and a great many were consulted) that a political campaign would interfere very much with the attendance at and the success of Institute meetings. No announcements of meetings had been made for January, although all lists had been about completed. A re-arrangement of the lists had been made, and the same submitted to the secretaries of the various ridings. The revised dates will be announced in plenty of time to allow local secretaries to do the necessary advertising before the date of the first meetings. The regular number of meetings for each riding will be held in all the older sections of the Province, but in the northern districts (St. Joseph's Island, East and West Manitoulin, Algoma, Nipissing, Parry Sound, and Muskoka) arrangements will be made to hold meetings in June or July or the fall months.

An Emergency Medicine.

For sprains, bruises, burns, scalds and similar injuries, apply a poultice of Chalk and Vaseline. It soothes the wound and not only gives instant relief from pain, but causes the parts to heal in about one third the time required by the usual treatment. As it is an antiseptic all danger from blood poisoning is avoided. Sold by Morton & Haight.

"Sterling Hall."

With all Sincerity

Here's to you:

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to you and yours.

Watch for the "Sterling Hall"

REDUCTION SALE

of WINTER GOODS.

Get next to our prices and prosperity will attend you.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Our Dilemma Your Opportunity.

Such a Christmas rush we never saw before. It was like the Charge of the Light Brigade—and we didn't do the charging.

We've kept the wires hot ordering new goods. Meanwhile, here are shoes for a song, if you can get a fit. There is time to make a few holiday dollars if you can use what the Christmas shoppers left. The shoes left are just as good as the shoes taken, only some sizes are sold out.

Five minutes of your time will tell if you can save a dollar and get a good solid pair of shoes. Come.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

We would like all accounts due and overdue settled at once.

\$400,000 has been expended by the National Sanitarium Association in eight years to maintain and extend its work.

Since the work began, the death-rate in Ontario from consumption has decreased 40 per cent.

In the past three years, the deaths in the province have fallen from 3,484 to 2,072.

These are the figures given in the report of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health.

Lend a Hand

IN HELPING ON THIS GREAT WORK
FOR SUFFERING HUMANITY :: :: :

Help has come from all parts of Canada and you can lend a hand, too.

In Memory of an Only Sister.

B. R. J. L., London, Ont.: "Enclosed please find Express M.O. for five dollars (\$5.00), to be used for the Free Hospital for Consumptives, sent in loving memory of a dear and only sister who was taken away from us by this disease. Kindly do not use my name in any way in acknowledging this, but if it must be done, do it by the initials given. Yours in the Master's work."

A Mite for the Grand Work.

Mrs. W. T. Benson, Cardinal, Ont.: "I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith a cheque for \$50.00, a donation to the Free Hospital for Consumptives at Gravenhurst."

A Belated Dollar for the Consumptive Poor.

"Montreal Traveller," Sherbrooke, Que.: "Here is a belated dollar for your Home for Consumptives, which I had in mind to send you long ago, and am sorry it is not more. In any published acknowledgment, put it down simply as coming from a 'Montreal Traveller.'

Wants a Share in the Work.

A. C. Leslie & Co., Montreal: "We enclose a cheque for \$25.00 on account of the Muskoka Sanatorium for Consumptives. We know something of the good work you are doing, and would like to have a share in it."

Make Me a Yearly Subscriber.

John Leggatt, Hamilton: "Enclosed find ten dollars towards the Muskoka Free Hospital. Kindly place me on your list as a yearly subscriber at five dollars (\$5.00) per year, beginning 1905."

Not a single patient has ever been refused admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives because of his or her poverty.

Contributions may be sent to Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Kt., 4 Lamport Ave., Toronto, or W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front St. W.

REMITTANCES.

We have the best of facilities for remitting money to all points in Canada, United States, Europe and all parts of the World.

SIMPLE. SAFE. CHEAP.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed on deposits of One Dollar and upward and compounded Four times each year.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. W. CHANDLER, Manager.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XXXII.—(Continued.)

"Here is a facsimile of your treas-
ure," Bell went on. "Here is the
same thing. You are a good judge
on these matters, and I venture to
say you will call it genuine. There
is nothing of forgery about the ex-
travagance."

"Good heavens, no," Littimer
snapped. "Any fool could see that."

"Which you will admit is a very
great point in my favor," Bell said
gravely.

"I begin to think that I have done
you a great injustice," Littimer ad-
mitted; "but, under the circum-
stances, I don't see how I could have
done anything else. Look at that
picture. It is exactly the same as
mine. There is exactly the same
discoloration in the margin in ex-
actly the same place."

"Probably they lay flat on top
of one another for scores of years."

"Possibly. I can't see the slight-
est difference in the smallest partic-
ular. Even now I cannot tell myself
of the feeling that I am the victim
of some kind of plot or delusion. The
house is quiet now and there is no-
body about. Before I believe the
evidence of my senses—and I have
had cause to doubt them more than
once—I should like to compare this
print with mine. Will you follow
me to the gallery? If you haven't for-
gotten the way?"

Littimer took up the treasure from
the table gingerly. He was pleased
and at the same time disappointed;
pleased to find that he had been mis-
taken all these years, sorry in the
knowledge that his picture was un-
ique no longer. He said nothing un-
til the alcove was reached and Chris
drove back in the shadow to let the
other pass.

"Now to settle the question for all
time," Littimer said. "Will you
be so good as to turn on the electric
light? You will find the switch in
the angle of the wall on your right.
And when we have settled the affair
and I have apologized to you in due
form, you shall command my ser-
vices and my purse to right the
wrong. If it costs me £10,000 the
man who has done this thing shall
suffer. Please to put up the light,
Bell cried.

"As I hope to be saved, I swear
it!" Bell cried.

"Of course you do. A man with
your temerity would swear anything.
Gaudelous as I may be, I am not
credulous enough to believe that my
picture would be stolen at the very
time that you found yours."

"Abstained by my enemy on pur-
pose to land me in this mess."

"Ridiculous," Littimer cried.
"Pshaw, I am a fool to stand here
arguing. You don't believe that
I should like to compare the
two with a second engraving in
your possession."

"As I hope to be saved, I swear
it!" Bell cried.

"Of course you do. A man with
your temerity would swear anything.
Gaudelous as I may be, I am not
credulous enough to believe that my
picture would be stolen at the very
time that you found yours."

"I cannot see the picture here,"
he said. "If I have made a mis-
take—

Littimer stood looking at the
speaker with eyes like blazing stars.
Just for a moment or two he was
speechless with indignation.

"You charlatan!" he said, hoarsely.
Bell started back. His mute ques-
tion stung Littimer to the quick.

"You wanted to be cleared," the
latter said. "You wanted to befool
me again. You come here in some
internally cunning fashion, you steal
my picture from the frame and have
the matchless audacity to pass it off
for a second one. Man alive, if it
were earlier I would have you fog-
ged from the house like the ungrate-
ful dog that you are."

Chris checked down the cry that
rose to her lips. She saw, as in a
flash of lightning, the brilliancy and
simplicity and cunning of Henson's
latest and most masterly scheme.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

After the first passionate outburst
of anger Littimer looked at his
twin. There was something almost
amusing in the idea that Bell should attempt such a
trick upon him. And the listener
was thoroughly enjoying the scene
now. There was nothing an element
of the farcical about it. In the
brilliant light she could see Littimer's
dark, bitter face and the help-

less amazement on the strong fea-
tures of Hetherly Bell. And, mean-
while, the man who had brought the
impossible situation about was calmly
sleeping after his strenuous exer-
cises.

Chris smiled to herself as she
thought out her brilliant coup. It
looked to her nothing less than a
stroke of genius, two strokes in fact,
as will be seen presently. Before
many hours were over Henson's pos-
ition in the house would be seriously
weakened. He had done a clever
thing, but Chris saw her way to a
cleverer one still.

Meanwhile the two men were re-
garding one another suspiciously. On
a round Chippendale table the stand-
ing Rembrandt lay between them.

"I confess," Bell said at length.
"I confess that I am entirely taken
by surprise. And yet I need not be
so astonished when I come to think
of the amazing cunning and audacity
of my antagonist. He has more
foresight than myself. Lord Littimer,
will you be so kind as to re-
peat your last observation over
again?"

"I will emphasize it, if you like,"
Littimer replied. "For some deep
purpose of your own, you desired to
make friends with me again. You
told me you are in a position to
clear your character. Very foolishly
I consent to see you. You come
here with a roll of paper in your
possession purporting to be a second
copy of my famous print. All the
time you knew it to be mine—mine,
stolen an hour or two ago and pass-
ed instantly to you. Could audacity
go farther? And then you ask me
to believe that you came down to
town with a second engraving in
your possession?"

"Abstained by my enemy on pur-
pose to land me in this mess."

"Ridiculous," Littimer cried.
"Pshaw, I am a fool to let you stay
in the house. Why, I don't believe
you could bring a solitary witness
to prove that yonder picture was
yours."

"You are mistaken, my lord. I
could bring several."

"Credible witnesses? Witnesses
whose characters would bear investi-
gation?"

"I fancy so," Bell said, quietly.
"Two nights ago, for instance, I
showed the very picture lying before
you to a lady of your acquaintance,
Miss Ed Henson. I couldn't have
had your picture two nights ago,
could I? And Miss Henson was
graciously pleased to observe that I
had made the victim of a vile
conspiracy."

"Why do you insult me by men-
tioning that name?" Littimer said,
hoarsely. His face was very pale,
and some anger smoldered in his
eyes. "Well, you showed the
thing to my wife next."

"I did," said Bell, coolly. "Lady
Littimer was in the room at the
time."

Something like a groan escaped
from Littimer's pallid lips. The
smoldering light in his eyes flashed
into flame. He advanced upon Bell
with a quivering, uplifted arm.

Chris slipped swiftly out of the shade
and stood between the two men.

"Dr. Bell speaks the truth," she
said. "And I am going to prove it."

Littimer dropped into a chair and
gave way to silent laughter. His
mood had changed utterly. He lounged
there, a cynical, amused man of
the world again.

"Upon my word, I am vastly
obliged to you for your comedy," he
said. "I hope you will always be
leading lady in Bell's company as a
handsome one, Miss Lee."

"Let us hope that it is more hand-
some than your manners, my lord,"
she said.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

After the first passionate outburst
of anger Littimer looked at his
twin. There was something almost
amusing in the idea that Bell should attempt such a
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was thoroughly enjoying the scene
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less amazement on the strong fea-
tures of Hetherly Bell. And, mean-
while, the man who had brought the
impossible situation about was calmly
sleeping after his strenuous exer-
cises.

Chris said, turtly. "I beg to re-
mark that I have never seen Dr.
Bell before. Oh, yes, I have been
listening to your conversation, in
the hope I expected something of the
kind. The Rembrandt was stolen,
some time before Dr. Bell arrived
here, and in due course I shall show
you the thief. Lord Littimer, I implore
you to be silent and discreet
in this matter. Have a little pa-
tience. Quite by accident I have
made an important discovery, but
this is hardly the place to discuss it.
Before daylight I hope to be able to
prove beyond question that you have
greatly wronged Dr. Bell."

"I shall be glad to be convinced of it,"
Littimer said, sincerely. "But why
this secrecy?"

"Secrecy is absolutely necessary for
the conviction of the thief."

Bell looked eagerly at the speaker.
"I have not the remotest notion
who this young lad is," he said.
"But I am greatly obliged to her."

"My secretary, Miss Lee," Littimer
murmured; "an American from
Boston, and evidently a good deal
clever than I gave her credit for.
Which is saying a great deal. Miss
Lee, if you know anything, I implore
you to speak."

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The Most Economical and Profitable Form
to Buy Tea is to Use Only

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea. Guaranteed to be absolutely Pure and Incomparable
value. Black, Mixed or GREEN. Sold only in sealed lead pack-
ets. By all grocers. Received the gold medal and highest award
at St. Louis.

fruit grower is one of the most po-
tent factors in shaping results, and
I find that in order to interpret cor-
rectly the behavior of any variety is
any place, it is just as necessary to
study the man in charge as it is to
study the soil, the climate.

DO ANY OTHER FACTOR.

Do not mistake my meaning. A few
words in explanation will make it plain.

As competition in fruit growing be-
comes more intense, it is necessary to
make fine distinctions in every way,
says Mr. W. P. Gould.

It is necessary to consider matters from a
special, rather than from the general
point of view. The fact that a
variety is not an entity in itself,
is fixed and invariable, but is rather, in
a large degree, the result of the conditions
under which it is grown, is becoming more
and more recognized each year, and
is becoming more and more great moment
in commercial orcharding.

Perhaps one orchard is thoroughly
sprayed; the fruit holds the trees
well and is free from imperfections.

Another orchard of the same varie-
ties is unsprayed; much of the fruit
drops prematurely and of that which
remains, some varieties appear to be
ruinously subject to scab and therefore
not adapted to the conditions.

But if thorough and intelligent care
will overcome such evidences of poor
adaptation, shall we say that the
lack of it is due to some inherent
fault of the variety, or shall we lay
the trouble at the feet of the owner
and say that he lacks adaptation to
fruit growing?

But the fact of great variation in
varieties, in some more than in
others, is the essential thing to be
grasped, and that man's power to
direct variation rests in his ability
to make or change environment.

The number of these agencies can
be classified under two headings, soil
and climate, of which the latter is
the more important in the present
consideration because more nearly
beyond the control of man's power.

The orchardist is a most import-
ant factor in the case, when the be-
havior of varieties is the thing in
question. Verily, man is the greatest
disturbing element in all the universe.
In my study of the adaptability
of varieties I am impressed more
and more each year with the fact
that the individuality of the

resolutions to prevent me from be-
traying myself to the poor fellow."

"Rather cruel of you, wasn't it?"
"Well, yes. But I wanted to make
the exposure as complete as possible.
When the time comes to strip Regi-
nald Henson of his pretensions and
bend him from the family, the more
evidence we can pile up the better.
But Frank is not bad, so much
weak and utterly in the power of
that man. If we can only break
the bonds, Frank will be powerful fa-
tor on our side."

"I dare say. But how was the
Rembrandt stolen?" Littimer's, I
mean."

"It was worked through an accom-
plice," Chris explained. "It had to
be done before you arrived. And
there was no better time than night
when Henson drew the fact from me
that I liked the terrace after dark.
By a bit of good luck I found the
accomplice and himself together in
the day; in fact, I forced Reginald's
hand so that he had to introduce me
to the man."

"In which case you would know
him again?"

(To be Continued.)

Scott's Emulsion

is a food-medicine for the
baby that is thin and not
well nourished and for the
mother whose milk does not
nourish the baby.

It is equally good for the
boy or girl who is thin and
pale and not well nourished
by their food; also for the
anæmic or consumptive adult
who is losing good flesh and
strength.

In fact, for all conditions
of wasting it is the food-
medicine that will nourish
and build up the body and
give new life and energy when
all other means fail.

It is equally good for the
boy or girl who is thin and
pale and not well nourished
by their food; also for the
anæmic or consumptive adult
who is losing good flesh and
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strength.

It is equally good for the
boy or girl who is thin and
pale and not well nourished
by their food; also for the
anæmic or consumptive adult
who is losing good flesh and
strength.

It is equally good for the
boy or girl who is thin and
pale and not well nourished
by their food; also for the

Thursday, Dec. 29, 1904.

Brighten the Lonely Homes.

Those who know the great West of Canada can easily picture to themselves the country, the scattered homesteads, the primitive shacks, the miners' huts, which are inhabited by those pioneers who are winning for us this vast and fertile territory at the cost of endless toil and hardship. Such conditions are inseparable from a new country, however full of beauty and natural resources. Where there are families of children, a little school-house may be within reach during perhaps six months of the year. The other resources of civilisation are conspicuous by their absence.

There is the home, with its walls bare of pictures and ornaments; the little shelf in the corner, with its treasures have been read and re-read, and on the table the little newspaper which is published weekly in the town twenty miles off, and which is the only source of information as to what is going on in the outside world. Think of the men, especially the bachelors, who are living out their lives amid these surroundings, who have to come back to them after their hard day's work. Think of the women who cannot have even the variety of getting away to the fields or the market, but who have to face the monotony and drudgery of the housework, year in and year out, if the children are to be cared for and the home kept together. Think of the children who are growing up amidst this environment.

What can be done to brighten the homes of those who live twenty and thirty and forty miles away from post office or village, and where neighbours are few and far between? The Aberdeen Association is answering this question by distributing large quantities of good reading matter, pictures, games, flower seeds, etc., among those who cannot afford such things for themselves. Unfortunately the supply is entirely inadequate. In most Canadian homes there are quantities of books, magazines, pictures, Christmas cards, calendars, and so on, that are looked upon as useless lumber, and yet these would be greatly appreciated by many isolated families. Why not start now to send a parcel of the best of these things at regular intervals to the nearest branch of the Aberdeen Association for distribution? What could better exemplify the spirit of good will to men that prevails at the Christmas season? The branch organizations are at Brandon, Calgary, Halifax, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, and Winnipeg, and there are local secretaries at each place to whom parcels should be addressed. The general secretary is Mr. C. F. Whitley, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, who will gladly give further information concerning the work of the Association.

Presentation and Address

To Mr. and Mrs. James Cranston on the Occasion of Their Removal to Rawdon.

About sixty of the friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. James Cranston assembled at their home, seven miles west of Tweed, on Thursday evening, Dec. 1st, to spend a farewell social evening with them prior to their removal to Rawdon. Mr. and Mrs. Cranston have been residents of Hungerford for a number of years, and by their industry and integrity have won the esteem of the community. As a slight token of this they were presented with two beautiful chairs and the following address, which was read by Mr. William Craig:

To MR. AND MRS. JAMES CRANSTON:

An old adage says "the best of friends must sometimes part." We, your near neighbors and friends, who have been associated with you for the past decade or more, and for whom you contemplated removal from this country, have taken this opportunity of coming to say goodbye, feeling that the occasion is one calling for an expression of our esteem for you as a neighbor and a citizen.

We have watched with pride your career as a successful and a resident of our fair country some twenty years ago, and believe it to be such as to command the respect of the young men of to-day. By industry and perseverance you have made a marked success of your chosen calling, and we rejoice (though perhaps it is for your own best interests) that you have now fit to take up your residence elsewhere.

As a faithful and devoted neighbor we regret your departure, but trust and hope that the lives of both of you may be long spared to enjoy the comforts and happiness of your new home, and that the fruits of an honest calling will bring you success.

We have therefore to ask you to accept, not for their intrinsic value, but as a slight token of our esteem, these chairs, coupled with our best wishes for future prosperity, and that God may bestow upon you and your family the richest blessings of his kingdom.

Signed on behalf of your neighbors and friends,

JOSEPH BATEMAN,
W. H. CRAIG,
J. H. SAYERS,
HERBERT MORRISON.

Mr. Cranston responded briefly to the kind expressions made use of in the address, expressing the regret he felt at leaving the friends among whom he had resided for so many years. Speeches were made by Messrs. Elliott, Robt. Sayers, Wm. Gordon, Jos. Bateyman, W. H. Craig, J. H. Sayers, and others. The evening was spent in social intercourse and music. Mrs. Wm. Craig rendering a very pleasing vocal selection. Refreshments were also served, after which the guests returned to their various homes.

Must Be Quick.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of the colic come on so suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of sending for a doctor in such cases if a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by Morton & Haight.

THE SCENE PAINTER.

He Plays an Important Part in Stage- ing a Modern Play.

When a play has been accepted for production it is sent to the scene painter, who goes over it carefully, taking note of all details to be reproduced. Then, if the subject is difficult, he makes a sketch of it in the flat. If this proves unsatisfactory to manager, actor and author, he builds it up in a miniature model on the scale of half an inch to the foot as perfect in proportion and exquisite in detail as the finished scene. An old gentleman lately, looking over a collection of models in one of the New York studios, remarked that his granddaughter would be delighted to have them for doll houses. The proprietor of the studio smiled to himself. The models for a single play cost well up toward a thousand dollars. For an ordinary four act comedy the models, scenes, properties and costumes cost, let us say, five or six thousand dollars. The cost of the great scenic productions is never as much as the press agents say, but has been known to exceed \$100,000.

When the model is approved, the stage carpenter takes measurements for such framework as may be necessary. The clumsy construction of the old days has given way to the solidest sort of building. Windows slide in their sashes; doors slam, shut and lock. Staircases are solid to the tread. Trees are built up in the round, and columns are turned out of solid wood. But as every show is intended to travel among all the great cities of the continent the heaviest scene must be made up of pieces short enough to be packed in a freight car.

The scene painter marks out the pieces of his model in tiny squares and then hangs a huge canvas beside the paint bridge with corresponding squares in scale. The draftsman stands on the bridge with a piece of charcoal or a square like a billiard cue and square by square copies the lines of the model, while an assistant raises and lowers the cloth with tackle. Then the body paint is put on, and the details are added until the cloth is complete.—John Corbin in *Scribner's*.

A Certain Cure for Croup.

When a child shows symptoms of croup there is no time to experiment with new remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended. There is one preparation that has always depended upon it has been in use for many years and has never been known to fail, viz., Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Give it and a quick cure is sure to follow. Mr. M. F. Compton of Market, Texas, says of it, "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in severe cases of croup with my children, and can truthfully say it always gives prompt relief." For sale by Morton & Haight.

Clubbing List.

The NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....\$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture.....1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture.....1.80
The Weekly Sun.....1.80
The Toronto News (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.80

We specially recommend our readers to subscribe for the Farmers' Advocate and Home Magazine.

••• Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

Clearing Sale

Ladies' and Children's Jackets.

Over 200 of this season's newest styles of Cloth Coats will be sold at just HALF THE MARKED PRICE.

We bought very heavily and have too many left at this season of the year, so we follow our policy of starting the next year with everything new. It means a great loss to us but our customers will reap the benefits.

\$15 Jackets for	\$7.50.	\$8 Jackets for	\$4.00.
\$12 " "	\$6.00.	\$5 " "	\$2.50.
\$10 " "	\$5.00.		

This is less than the price of the material alone, without trimmings and making.

BARCAINS IN LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

SEE OUR
Xmas Display of
CHINA.

IN

BERRY SETS, BREAD and BUTTER PLATES, CAKE PLATES, SALAD DISHES, CHINA CUPS and SAUCERS, CUT GLASS LEMONADE SETS, CHEESE DISHES, JARDINIERES, and BREAD and MILK SETS.

In DINNER and TEA SETS we are showing the finest assortment ever offered in Stirling. Our 98 piece sets are the most complete composition ever put together, with a 10, 12 and 16 in. Platter, Salad and Pickle Dish. Don't fail to see these sets and learn our prices for A 1 maker's goods.

Also, a full line of FRUIT, GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERY.

JOHN SHAW.

Spring Brook.

From Our Correspondent.

The Xmas entertainment held on Dec. 23rd was a decided success, financially and otherwise. The Sunday School will have about \$80 to add to its treasury.

We missed mentioning in our last that the population of this place was increased by an only son to Mr. and Mrs. Phil Lott, and another daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams.

Owing to the storm and bad roads Mrs. Heagle's sale did not take place as advertised.

The brick hotel will have a new proprietor at New Year's. Walter Potts is going out, and Ben Cooney going in. Joe McEwen has gone north to keep books for Mr. Morgan at his new mill. We wish him success in his new undertaking. Some one will miss Joe's smile.

Jno. McConnell of Madoc paid a flying visit to some of his old friends this week.

The contract for the erection of the new lift lock at Kirkfield on the Trent Canal has been awarded to the Dominion Bridge Company of Montreal.

It is well known that people who are unable to write usually use for their signatures the familiar "cross" or "X." Why this sign is used instead of any other is not generally known. In times long gone by the early Christians used to sign with the cross to distinguish them from the heathen. Kings and nobles, too, were wont to affix a cross to documents, whether they could write or not, as a symbol that they pledged themselves to the Christian faith and thus to the truth of the matter to which the cross was affixed.

His Mark.

It is well known that people who are unable to write usually use for their signatures the familiar "cross" or "X." Why this sign is used instead of any other is not generally known. In times long gone by the early Christians used to sign with the cross to distinguish them from the heathen. Kings and nobles, too, were wont to affix a cross to documents, whether they could write or not, as a symbol that they pledged themselves to the Christian faith and thus to the truth of the matter to which the cross was affixed.

A Retort.

"You are not in it with me," said the nightingale, with a superior air. "You can't touch a high note at all."

"No?" replied the bird of paradise. "Well, even when I'm dead and emblazoned on a bonnet I'll bet I'll come pretty near touching a fifty dollar note, all right."

To Clean Up Silver.

"They say alcohol will clean silver up nicely," remarked the man who acquires facts.

"It will," agreed the red nosed individual. "It cleaned up all my silver." —Philadelphia Record.

You can hardly find a home without its Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Parents know what it does for children: breaks

Ayer's
Cherry
Pectoral

up a cold in a single night, wards off bronchitis, prevents pneumonia. Physicians advise parents to keep it on hand.

"The best cough medicine money can buy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For the coughs of children nothing could possibly be better." —J. O. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

for Throat, Lungs

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

MORTGAGE SALE
OF
VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold for or on behalf of the public, by William Rodger, at the Stirling House, in the Village of Stirling, on

SATURDAY, JAN. 14th, A.D. 1905

at two o'clock p.m., the following Valuable Farm Property.

All lots singular and certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situated, lying and being in the Township of Huntington, in the County of Hastings, and being composed of the said lots, or parts of lots, or parcels of land, and the first twenty-five acres of Lot No. 2 in the 6th concession of the Township of Huntington, in the County of Hastings.

The said property is convenient to school, post office, store, church, blacksmith shop and cheese factory. Buildings in good state, or repair.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. cash on day of sale, balance in ten days. For further particulars apply to

G. G. THRASHER, Esq.,
Stirling, Solicitor for Mortgagors.

Dated the 8th day of December, A.D. 1904.

The Loan & Savings Co.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

HOW
ABOUT
PAINTING.

No matter where you live or what you want painted we will gladly do it to it. We go anywhere for business. We will not overcharge and you will be pleased in every way.

We keep Oils, Lead and Colors, in large quantities, and sell to our customers for whom we are doing work, at wholesale prices.

THE REASON we can do our work more cheaply than some painters is because we buy our Lead, Oils, etc. in large quantities, securing the lowest wholesale prices, and we handle nothing but the best in painters' materials.

We have in our employ only the best of workmen and expert mechanics.

WALL PAPERS.

As to Wall Papers everyone knows we have the best papers made and that our prices are always lower than elsewhere for common goods.

OUR DECORATING.—Our Paper-hanging, etc. is pleasing everybody both in style and low cost.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils,
Varnishes, etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

Write for samples and quotations.

The Loan & Savings Co.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow

any amount, with which to buy a home, a farm or pay off a mortgage

or on your personal note with absolutely no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time to consult at once.

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.
Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St.,
Montreal, Canada.

••• Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

NEWS-ARGUS

LIMITED.

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENCES, STIRLING.
E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and
agent for Quinte Laundry.
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.
CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
DENTISTRY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO, and Late Demonstrator in the
Graduate Hospital and Assistant in the
Faculty of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO Medical College Graduate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,
Stirling.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO Medical College Graduate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Soverolga Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McAnally Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block.

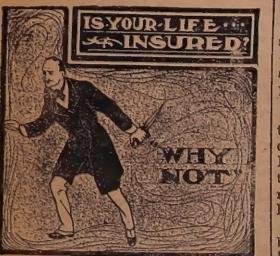
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
G. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
TO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.

The Diesel Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all modern instruments known to
dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.



You're Not Safe

from accident or death at any time. If
your capital is limited, then you should
make provision for your family with a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

If you will give us your age we will sub-
mit figures and give you full particulars
without charge. You will be surprised
when you know how little it costs to be
safe.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE

Harold.
From Our Correspondent.

Owing to the severe weather, few
people who were driving on Xmas day, and
those who did go out regretted it heart-
ily.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Scott spent Xmas at
Eldorado.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Reid and Mr. and
Mrs. Wm. Reid of Springfield, spent
Xmas at their parent's home, Mr. Miles
Reid, West Huntingdon.

A very pleasant event took place in
the school house at S. S. No. 17, when
about thirty of the parents gathered to
witness a very good programme given
by the children, and which reflected
great credit on their teacher. At the
close of the programme the chairman,
Mr. W. Dracup, asked the teacher,
Miss M. M. Milne, to come to the front,
when the following address was read,
and she was presented with a beautiful
fruit dish set in silver.

We, the pupils of S. S. No. 17, Rawdon,
do with regret of your determination
to sever our connection with us. For
the past three years you have diligently
labored for our welfare. By your patient
example and loving kindness you have
endeared yourself to our hearts.

We know that at times we have tried
you more sorely, yet with untiring
zeal you have discharged your every duty
faithfully.

We cannot permit you to depart from us
without some small token of our love
and respect for you. We beg you will
kindly accept this silver fruit set and trust
it may be a source of comfort to you.

Each bottle of O. R. KIDNEY CURE
contains a ten day's treatment, price 50c. at all
drug stores and dealers.

Signed on behalf of the school,
LENA REID,
WANDA SNARR.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

The power of O. R. KIDNEY CURE is sim-
ilar to that of the famous KIDNEY BLAD-
DER and URINARY disease. It goes to
the spot, HEALS and NOURISHES, giving
it a permanent and healthy condition.

Each bottle of O. R. KIDNEY CURE con-
tains a ten day's treatment, price 50c. at all
drug stores and dealers.

The O. R. MEDICINE Co., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

Church union is making haste slowly,
but it is moving forward.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '06, \$1.00

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged 25c.
To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and
one-half inch insertion; over three lines,
per line. Matrix, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
TRAINS TO STIRLING STATION AS FOLLOWS:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
MAIL & EX., 6:37 a.m. MAIL & EX., 10:17 a.m.
PASSENGER, 6:42 p.m. MAIL & EX., 3:45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY DEC. 29, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

To all our readers a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Go to Ward's for Good Furs.

There will be no service in the schoolhouse at River Valley until Friday evening, Jan. 6th.

A lengthy report of the recent examinations in the High School is unavoidably held over to next week.

Read Ward's adv't., it may interest you and save you money.

Don't miss the concert in the Music Hall Monday evening, Jan. 2nd. Plan of hall at F. T. Ward's store.

The report of the Stirling Public School for December was handed in at so late an hour that it was impossible to publish it, and it has to be left over to next week.

New Year's Gifts at Ward's.

Now is the time to pay your subscription to THE NEWS-ARGUS for 1905, and secure one of our beautiful Christmas numbers, given free to all who pay one year in advance.

Thurlow township Council was elected by acclamation, and is as follows: N. Vermilyea, Reeve, Dr. Faulkner, Geo. Caldwell, D. Poucher and Thos. J. Hurley, Councillors.

D. H. Ackrill, V. S., of Belleville, says "a report is current that they are using ground corn cob in stock foods," and thinks it would be well that the public should know of the report.

Mr. Alf. Wheeler, humorous entertainer, who will appear at the concert on Monday evening next in the Music Hall will be assisted by the best local talent. Mr. Wheeler comes highly recommended. Don't miss hearing him.

LOST—On the Ridge Road, a dark navy blue Kid Glove. Finder please leave at this office.

The entertainment given in the Methodist Church on Monday evening last, under the auspices of the Epworth League, was poorly attended. The programme was furnished by Miss Vermilyea and Miss Bonisteel, interspersed with instrumental duets by local talent.

The annual concert of the Sunday School of St. John's Church will be held in the Music Hall on Friday evening. A good entertainment will be provided, a Christmas Tree will be on exhibition, and refreshments will be served. A good time is assured. Admission 25c., children 15c.

One of the speakers at the nomination meeting on Monday night said there were some of the members of the school board who should be left out. There are no doubt many who agree with this statement, but the trouble is to agree on what particular ones to leave out. There are no doubt many different opinions on this point.

The Village Council has been re-elected by acclamation, namely, W. S. Martin, Reeve, and W. R. Mather, L. Meiklejohn, A. L. Hough, and Dr. Zwick, Councillors. The three returning school trustees have also been re-elected by acclamation, Dr. Alger having withdrawn from the contest. They are C. W. Thompson, W. H. Calder and F. T. Ward.

The Rev. B. F. Byers has accepted the appointment to the parish of Stirling and Frankford. Mr. Byers is a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, and has worked for over six years in the parish of Ameliasburg. His labours have been successful and appreciated by the people of his charge. Mr. Byers will probably enter upon his duties in Stirling on Jan. 13th. In the meantime the services will be held as usual by a Lay-Reader.

The hockey season opened here on Monday afternoon last when a game was played between the local team and the Belleville High School. There was a good attendance of spectators, considering the cold weather, but the game was rather too one-sided to be interesting, as the home team were much too strong for the visitors, defeating them easily, the score being 13 to 0. This is no criterion of what is to follow, as it is expected a number of good games will be put on during the season.

Postponed.

On account of the storm the auction sale of Mrs. Emma A. Heagle, which was advertised to take place on Tuesday last, has been postponed until Friday, Jan. 6th; and the sale of Mr. Albert Hoard, advertised for Wednesday, Dec. 28th, has been postponed until Thursday, Jan. 5th.

Church union is making haste slowly, but it is moving forward.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '06, \$1.00

Mr. Henry Pringle of Belleville has been selected as the Liberal candidate for West Hastings at the approaching election for the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Morrison, of Trenton, the former member, is the Conservative candidate.

At the Presidential reception given in the city of Mexico on Dec. 14th, President Diaz received a delegation of about 60 Canadians who called to present their congratulations on his re-election. Among those present were Sir William Mulock, W. A. Donley, Jas. Murray, J. H. McLeod, John Kerr, Capt. Halliwell, J. H. Carney, Alex. Kerr, Prof. McNeely, Geo. J. Ham, F. W. Strong and Mr. Keefer. Capt. E. A. E. Halliwell presented the trophy to the president.

The storm of Tuesday was one of the worst ever experienced. Rain commenced before daylight, continuing nearly all day, and freezing, as it fell made the sidewalks and streets in a most dangerous condition, and many accidents were reported in consequence. Mrs. W. R. Girdwood fell and broke an arm, Mr. Wm. Winsor fell and dislocated his thigh. Mr. John A. French fell while carrying a pail of water, and falling across the pail, broke one or more ribs. Many others fell on the slippery pavements, but fortunately escaped without serious injury.

The Christmas afternoon service at St. John's Church was largely attended. Bright and appropriate music was excellently rendered by the choir, and "Holy Night" was beautifully sung by Mr. John M. Black. At the close of the service an address from the congregation was read by Mr. Jas. Boldrick, bidding the Rev. Mr. Coleman farewell and expressing regret at his leaving in very kind and affectionate terms. Mr. Coleman in his reply, as well as in his sermon, spoke feelingly of his approaching departure, and of his good wishes for the continued prosperity of the parish and the community of Stirling.

Rawdon Nominations.

The old Council for the township of Rawdon has been elected by acclamation, with a change in the position of two of its members,—Mr. James Whitton being elected Reeve, and Mr. Paul Kingston, who was Reeve for 1904, being elected Councillor. The Council for 1905 is therefore composed as follows:

James Whitton, Reeve, and Geo. Burkitt, Paul Kingston, Thos. H. Matthews and John Tanner, Councillors.

County Council Nominations.

The members of the County Council elected by acclamation are as follows:

No. 1 Division, Sidney—B. M. Malory and G. Nicholson.

No. 2 Division, Thurlow—W. C. Farley and H. Denyes.

No. 5 Division, Hungerford and Huntingdon—J. B. Morton and Andrew Kirk.

No. 6 Division, Madoc, Eliziver and Grimsthorpe—Luther Cornell and Thos. Tumely.

In Divisions Nos. 3, 4, and 7 there will be contests, voting taking place next Monday.

Some New Teachers.

The Recent Results of the Teachers-in-training at the Madoc Model School.

The results of the recent examination of the teachers-in-training in the Madoc Model School are given below.

Received III Class Certificates, valid for three years: William Russell Bateman, George Arnold Craig, Harry Hulin, Peter Sinclair McCaffery, Howard McConnell, Adam Wesley McGuire, Estella Rose Cragg, Bessie Snell, Emma Gertrude Wallace, Beth Kerr Wilson.

Received District Certificates: Albert Roy Brown (8 years), Loretta Woodcock (3 years), Helen May Cook (1 year), Bertha Louise Cook (2 years), Frances Edna Henry (2 years), Jessie Johnson (3 years), Edith Gertrude Kellogg (3 years), Mary McNamara (8 years), Alma May Montgomery (3 years), Mary Mullin (2 years), Annette Mabel Seely (3 years), Florence Beatrice Tucker (3 years), Lillian Gertrude Westcott (3 years).

A Big Surprise.

Another big surprise is announced in the Family Herald and Weekly Star of this week. No person who knows anything of the value of such a story as Ralph Connor's latest success, "The Prospector," could ever imagine any Canadian newspaper strong enough to pay the price demanded for the exclusive right to see it. Nevertheless, the Family Herald by way of a compensation to its readers has actually assured it: "Nothing too good for the Family Herald readers" seems to be motto of the publishers of that great weekly. We predict a greater demand than ever for the Family Herald, and few present readers will now want to have their paper stopped. It will be remembered that the Family Herald had exclusive use of "The Man from Glangarry." Now it has the new and great story by the same author.

Grip Quickly Knocked Out.

"Some weeks ago during the severe winter weather both my wife and myself contracted severe colds which speedily developed into the worst kind of a grippe with all its usual symptoms," says Mr. J. S. Egerton of Maple Landing, Iowa.

We began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, adding the same with a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and by its liberal use soon completely knocked out the grippe.

It is a good plan to take a dose of the remedy when you have a cold. They promote a healthy action of the bowels, liver and kidneys which is always beneficial when the system is congested by a cold or attack of the grippe.

Raw furs are being used to great effect during the winter months. They are good for the system and help to keep it in good condition.

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LOVE'S SACRIFICE

Don't ever, please, as you value my friendship, strike those chords again. I'm getting on in life—I shall be sixty soon—but the tragedy associated with those few bars you just played is as fresh to-day as it was years ago.

I've never told you? Perhaps not. Some things a man cannot confide even to his nearest and dearest. And to-day, the twenty-first, happens to be the anniversary when I lost the woman who was to have been my wife.

"*Pagliacci!*"—there, I've said it. The title of that wonderful opera is written in my brain, but the word has never once escaped my lips during all these years. Yet perhaps it's due to you, my dear companion and musical enthusiast, to tell you why.

Long ago, then, shortly after the opera's first production, I joined a travelling company. My voice was considered good, a great career being prophesied for me, and I duly became installed one of the principal members of the troupe. We had toured the provinces some while, our repertoire consisting of old favorites like "The Bohemian Girl" and "Mariana," when our conductor, a man whose heart was absorbed in his profession, suggested rehearsing *Leoncavallo's* masterpiece.

We were dubious at first. Wagner even was not popular then, and a work like "*Pagliacci!*" it was feared would prove above the heads of our audiences. For a travelling company we were very united, and at length our conductor's enthusiasm prevailed. The opera, with its strange mingling of tragedy and grim humor, its magnificent phrasing full of genius, occupied our less hours thereafter.

But before we were anything like perfect a rift occurred within our usually happy little troupe. The soprano declined to sing Nedda, the part didn't suit her, she said. In our hearts we concurred at the same time, our manager didn't like the idea of shelving the thing at the last moment. Business had been good of late, so another artist was engaged who would also act as understudy for the regular soprano.

With the advent of Elsa Waring came chaos into our hitherto harmonious assembly. The hearts of the male members were afame when she appeared. A mere girl, scarcely twenty-one, she looked younger; her beauty equaled only by her voice. Rehearsing Nedda with us, we knew our conductor's instinct and judgment had been unerring. She might have been specially designed by Nature for the part.

From that day most of the lady members of our company were jealous of Elsa, and we, the men, of each other. At the outset I managed to render the new soprano a slight service, only to fall desperately, madly in love.

But, alas! I was not alone. The others had been impressed likewise, whilst apparently she remained unconscious of admiration involuntarily inspired. A Queen, she might have commanded all of us, down to the call-boy, to do her bidding and been cheerfully obeyed, but only three seemed in the running with her affections. One was Dornton, the chief and highest paid member of the company, a man English born with foreign blood in his veins; Cressel, a youth of twenty and boyish at that; and myself.

The weeks that followed were a period of alternating hopes and fears. Elsa might have been a born coquette, yet I felt she was not. One moment I thought Dornton the favored one, another Cressel, and occasionally myself. It was a time of uncertainty, for none had as yet definitely ascertained the state of affairs.

"*Pagliacci!*" was put on and proved a huge success. You know the plot well enough, my friend; have doubtless seen it scores of times; yet have you witnessed it when the actors actually felt the words they sung? Many a time I paused and reflected on the little drama that was being enacted within the drama itself, the public little guessing Nedda—in the opera loved by three men—in her private capacity as Elsa had aroused the deepest passions of three also. At the clown I felt the glee and scorn written in the part as keenly as though she personally, and not the author, had administered them. And Dornton, the outraged husband of Nedda, I wondered what would happen if she rejected him.

Only Cressel did not figure in the opera, but he invariably hovered near whenever Elsa was on the stage. The boy watched her every movement and gesture, drank in every note of her wonderful voice. And Dornton and I did the same.

One evening—we were showing in the Midlands—I was strolling through the town previous to going to the theatre, when I met Elsa. She was alone; we stopped and shook hands.

"You're early," she said, smiling. Her great eyes looking into mine. They shone like stars amid her tresses; the night was cold and wintry. "Yes, cooling my brain," I answered.

"Then, if you're not careful, it'll freeze," she responded, laughingly.

"Let us walk on," I said, and then turned down a side, cobbled street.

"Miss Waring," I murmured at last, impulsively, "I want you to clear something up for me." "Oh!" with a startled glance.

"This," I responded, my voice sounding unlike my own. Since you joined us we've all fallen in love with you. I want to know whether it would be better for me to resign."

"Resign!" Her step instinctively

grew slower; her eyes wore a different expression.

"Yes," I murmured, "it depends upon your answer. Elsa, I love you sincerely, truly. Have a chance? Will you become my wife?"

I had taken her arm and felt it tremble in mine. She looked up again, and tears were in her eyes now.

"Then you do love me?" she whispered. "I sometimes thought—"

The result was more than I dared hope. In an instant I had clasped her to me, and beneath the prosaic light of a street lamp pressed upon her lips a betrothal kiss. Then, glancing up, I saw Dornton and Cressel near by. There was barely time to notice their startled looks, and they passed on.

One request only had Elsa to make—that our engagement might be kept secret a while.

"For Cressel's sake," she said. "Poor boy, he'll be awfully cut up when he hears. In a fortnight the tour will end. Do you think, dear, you can wait till then?"

It was on my tongue to tell her the truth was already known, but I promised.

"Unless my face betrays my happiness, darling," was all I said.

We hurried on to the theatre. Dornton looked at me in a curious manner as I entered, but made no comment. His eyes gleamed; a twitching about his mouth betrayed the state of his nerves.

"He'll soon get over it," I thought. But I was mistaken.

For Cressel, poor fellow, his appearance was woe-begone in the extreme as he came up. He extended a hand frankly.

"Congratulations!" he murmured, his voice choking. "You've won a treasure."

"Thanks," I answered, warmly. "But my happiness is spoiled thinking of you. It hits you hard."

"Never mind," he responded, a smile breaking over his face. "Ah, there's the cue."

A moment later I was singing the prologue over the curtain.

Dornton that night never acted or sang better in his life. "Such a game, believe me, friends!" Oh! the intensity and bitterness of the words they were addressed to myself and Elsa rather than to the "crowd."

The end of the first act scored a wonderful triumph. "On with the motley!" Till my dying day I shall never forget the underlying tragedy of those notes. His rendering was superb—and recalled till it seemed the audience would never let him go.

As a rule, between the acts I had little opportunity of seeing Elsa. To-night was no exception, and as I came up she was already on the stage.

Making my entrance to the dainty gavotte movement, I fancied she seemed nervous and unlike herself, but with the rays of the limelight glaring in my eyes I thought I must be mistaken. Her voice, too, appeared less resonant, throaty even, till I became alarmed. But Dornton, following my exit, apparently noticed nothing; he was probably too much absorbed in his part.

And if he had been in excellent form in the first act, he was still more so in the second. You remember, of course, the finale, when Canio seeks from Nedda the name of her lover. Nedda refuses. Dornton's eyes blazed as he sang; the intensity of his passion held everyone in the house—his colleagues as well—spell-bound. And then a fear suddenly seized my heart. What if, when it came to stabbing Nedda, he did so in very deed?

The thought was horrible. I tried to stifle and laugh down the fears.

Why should I imagine such a thing? My brain must be overwrought. We had played "*Pagliacci!*" night after night; it had invariably proceeded without a hitch.

At last came the climax. Nedda still refusing to disclose the name of her lover, Canio with a knife bende over and stabs her to the heart. A shriek, the lover rushes forward to expostulate, but is stabbed also. A moment of silence, tumultuous applause, and then the curtain fell.

But when it rose again Elsa was dead!

It was only then that we realized a tragedy had been enacted in every truth. Elsa failing to take her curtain. We saw her face white and blanched, with blood trickling from a wound at her breast. Frantic, I hurried forward, while a dozen pairs of hands seized Dornton, who stood wide-eyed and bewildered at what he had done.

I groaned.

Elsa, my Elsa, was lost to me for ever! But as I touched the icy forehead and caressed the golden hair I knew it was false. The stiff, rigid figure on the floor was not the woman I loved, but the boy Cressel!

As for the rest, I can scarcely tell you. We heard a voice calling from below—Elsa's.

And then the whole story was revealed. Cressel, by instinct, had guessed Dornton's intentions, deciding to sacrifice his life for a hopeless love.

Between the acts he had sought Elsa in her dressing-room, adroitly administering a drug; and then, with the help of her scattered wardrobe, making up as Nedda, locking the door after him and rushing on to the stage.

And Elsa? After hurriedly explaining how she came to be locked in, she darted past us, only to catch sight of the motionless form of the boy, a smile on his face even in death. For a moment her brain tottered, and then, the giving way.

And that is all I need say. My darling died only a few months since in an asylum; never once had the veil that shrouded her mind from that moment been removed during those long years. Now you know why I never wish to hear the strains of "*Pagliacci!*" again. Let us—you and I—forget it. Ring down the curtain!—London Tit-Bits.

When the Panama Canal has been completed it will have cost \$200,000,000.

STRENGTH OF ROPES.

Weakest Point Just in Front of or on Drum.

It has always been assumed that the weakest point in a hoisting rope is at the socket which joins it to the cage, and to compensate for this it is a common practice to periodically cut off a number of feet from this end of the rope and resew it. Recent experiments in Germany seem to disprove this, says Mining and Minerals, and to show that the greatest point is the point that is just in front of or on the drum when the cage is at the bottom. An account of these experiments appeared in an article by Mr. Speer in *Gluckauf* in which the author gives a long table of tests for tensile strength of old hoisting ropes, made in the experimental station of the Westphalian Miners' Beneficial Association.

The result makes it appear as though the part of the hoisting rope which is subjected to the greatest strain is not, as most generally accepted, located at the lower end of the rope above the cage, but at that part which is in front of or on the rope drum, when the cage is at its lowest position, in so far as this place has to carry the whole weight of the rope besides the cage, the tub and the hoisted load, and also this greatest possible load, has to be given an acceleration in starting. In some cases which came under the author's observation, the diameter of the ropes at this place had also more or less decreased. On the average, the tensile strength of the rope at this place was 25 to 33 per cent less than that at the cage. The author thinks that endeavors to decrease the legal requirement of a factor of safety of 6 when testing the lower end of the rope, should be resisted, inasmuch as with such a factor of 6 at the lower end the factor of safety at the rope drum would only be from 4 to 44.

The experiments are being continued and will be watched with interest for if they confirm those already made it will be necessary to revise the common practice in regard to the inspection of hoisting ropes, and to take account of their decreased strength in testing rope calculations.

NOT WHAT THEY EXPECTED.

A certain minister, who had laterly become very unpopular with his congregation for some reason or other, had at last, after receiving many hints, sent in his resignation. A deacons' meeting was at once held, and, though unanimous in their acceptance of their pastor's decision, the congregation felt that it was only right and proper that they should give him some souvenir of his stay amongst them.

After some discussion an illuminating address was decided upon as being most likely to be appreciated. The day of the presentation arrived, and in a highly laudatory speech the chairman spoke of the good services rendered by their minister during his pastorate and of the regret felt at his present irrevocable decision. Then, having read the address, which was couched in similar flattering terms, he presented it in the name of the congregation.

The minister, astonished at this sudden burst of popularity, rose to reply with tears in his eyes. "My friends," he said, and his voice faltered, "I feel, after all the kind things you have said about me, that it is only my duty to withdraw my resignation!"

FEEDING HORSES.

Caution is advised by an authority in starting horses on full feed. It is better to err on the side of losing a few pounds by going a little too slow at first than it is to get into trouble by trying to force the animals too quickly on to the heavy ration.

As a rule to go by it is well to feed per day one pound of grain for every hundred pounds of live weight in the horse. They should have more than this as a general rule when at the height of the feeding period, each horse should have his ration dealt out to him separately according to his capacity.

After a horse is caring for this amount of grain satisfactorily he should have more if he asks for more.

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STRONGEST PLACE EVER BESIEGED

Port Arthur Compared With Six Crimean Sebastopols.

THE STRONGEST PLACE.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Times quotes foreign correspondents who have just arrived from Port Arthur as saying that it is the strongest place that has ever been besieged. The things that the Japanese have accomplished almost stagger belief even when they are seen. They do not think that any other army in the world could have made such progress. They compare Port Arthur with six Crimean Sebastopols, all situated on hills and arranged to be mutually supporting, the groups connected by tramways and telephones, and backed by a massive wall, masking the movements of troops. The correspondents say the place undoubtedly will be captured, but meanwhile they strongly depurate the over-sanguine tone of the journals, which, since August, have been promising the speedy reduction of the fortress, thereby depriving the army of part of the credit for its wonderful achievements.

OYAMA ASSAULTED.

A despatch from the Temps from Tokio says that Gen. Baron Kodama, Field-Marshal Oyama's chief of staff, has been recalled from Manchuria for striking Marshal Oyama.

"NEVER RETREAT."

A despatch from Mukden says: Gen. Kourpatkin, addressing the troops on Sunday, said: "You must never allow yourselves to retreat. Even in the case of the smallest detachment, having once formed a plan it must be carried out to the end."

SURPRISED JAPANESE.

A despatch from Mukden says: Volunteers who crossed the Shari River on Friday surprised a force of the enemy, killing about 100 and taking 15 prisoners. The Russian losses were trifling.

JAPS TO EMPLOY CHARIOTS.

A despatch from Harbin says: Chinese from the south say that the Japanese have brought 50,000 Chinese into southern Manchuria, but have great difficulty in feeding them. They also say the Japanese have prepared a thousand four-wheeled carts with iron shields in front and on the sides, which are to be pushed by soldiers, in which are to be carried rapid-fire and machine guns.

Some frozen Japanese have been found in abandoned trenches. There is the greatest activity in Harbin, where the Russians are building enlarged baths, churches and hospitals.

A scheme has been discovered by which a Siberian merchant has been sending vodka to the front marked with a red cross and labeled as medical supplies. The perpetrator has been forced to leave the country.

Lack of Chinese silver is causing the depreciation of the rouble here, but the reported closing of the Chinese bank at Tia Pass is untrue.

DESTROYERS ESCAPE.

A despatch from the London Telegraph from Choofo says it is reported that eight Russian torpedo-boat destroyers have escaped from Port Arthur.

KAMIMURA IS SCOUTING.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Express says that Admiral Kamimura's squadron, which is believed to be somewhere in the southern part of the China Sea, is regarded rather as an observing than a fighting squadron.

It is not believed that Admiral Rojestvensky, commanding the Baltic fleet, will come as far east as Saigon, but Japan does not propose to be caught napping. Practically the whole of Admiral Togo's fleet is ready to start southward at a day's notice. If the Baltic fleet is sighted, he will abandon the blockade of Port Arthur and sail to meet it. The Ministry of Marine is flooded with applications from officers of admiral Togo's fleet for permission to serve with Admiral Kamimura.

CONCEALED IN WOOL.

The London Times' correspondent at Pekin reports that the Chinese have seized at the Fengtai station, near Peking, three million rounds of Russian field ammunition consigned to a Russian firm at Tien-Tsin, and evidently designed for Port Arthur. The ammunition was concealed in bales of wool brought from Kalgan on camels.

STILL RUN BLOCKADE.

A despatch to the London Times from Pekin says that occasionally junks with ammunition and provisions still succeed in running the blockade of Port Arthur, although the price paid is costly. For every junk that is successful it is estimated that three are sunk by the Japanese. As all contraband transactions are financed by the Russo-Chinese Bank, detection is not difficult.

LANDED WAR MUNITIONS.

A despatch to Tokio from Sasebo says that the British steamship King Arthur, which was captured by the Japanese guardship Asagiri on Dec. 19, while endeavoring to escape from Port Arthur, had landed a cargo of munitions of war outside

the harbor, under cover of the battleship Sebastopol.

Only three seaworthy destroyers are said to remain in Port Arthur.

PRESENTS FROM ENEMIES.

A despatch from Mukden says: Volunteers on the night of Dec. 21 occupied Japanese trenches opposite their positions. Three trenches were evacuated by the Japanese with scarcely a fight. The visitors were surprised to find a fox lying in plain view, which they opened carefully, fearing that it might contain explosives, but they found it wine, biscuits and sweets, and a letter in Russian, politely requesting its acceptance, "from disturbing neighbors."

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

A despatch from General Oku's Headquarters, via Fusan, says: The Russians along the front of General Oku's army during the night of Dec. 20 made a determined attack on Lamutin but were driven back with heavy loss. The Japanese sustained no casualties.

Dismounted Russian cavalry attacked the cavalry on the extreme left of the Japanese line on the night of Dec. 20-21, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Small detachments of Russians nightly attacks the Japanese outposts and patrols but with no success.

OCCUPIED THE HEIGHTS.

A despatch received at Tokio by telegraph on Thursday from the Japanese army before Port Arthur says:

"The right column of the army at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, taking advantage of the enemy's excitement, drove them off an eminence north of Houshantao on Pigeon Bay and occupied the position, and at 7 o'clock dislodged the enemy from a height on the peninsula west of Houshantao, which we occupied, capturing one small gun. After the Japanese occupation of the positions the enemy made a counter-attack, but was immediately repulsed. At present our occupation of the position is practically secure."

AN EXCUSE TO END WAR.

A despatch to St. Petersburg says: The Russian authorities have received information confirmatory of the Novos Vronya's statement of Wednesday regarding the Chinese situation, indicating that the Japanese influence is predominant not only in the anti-foreign societies, but in the army and at Pekin, forcing the conviction here that the situation is becoming critically dangerous. The belief prevails that in the Spring Japan, under the cover of an actual or threatened rising in China, will seek to secure the intervention of the powers to end the war. Direct evidence exists that the anti-foreign proclamations circulating in China are printed in Japan.

JAPS DRIVEN FROM FORT.

According to the Choofo correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph it is reported there that the British mission has met with no obstacle at Cabul, and the Amer has selected, with greatest care, the officers who accompany the Sirdar on the visit to the Vicerey to settle the final conditions regarding the frontier. Habibullah has testified to his confidence in the British by stipulating to accept and observe all terms to which his son agrees.

While progress is reported from Cabul, the British agents in Arabia are laying plans for a great coup. This is nothing less than the acquisition of Sheik-Said, which in Britain's hands, could be converted easily into Gibraltar on the route to India. Lord Lansdowne has had the scheme fully presented to him—probably during Lord Curzon's recent visit to London—and is discussing it with the Porte.

Jean Dupuy, uncovering the project in the Petit Parisian, says that London aims to dismember the Ottoman states in Arabia and to bring them into vassalage to a new authority, either Egypt or, more likely, British India.

British enterprise in that part of the world is traceable to the far-sighted Curzon. The Sultan and the Shah are alarmed at the prospects.

TRYED TO SAVE HIS CASH

Winnipeg Real Estate Owner Burned to Death.

A Winnipeg despatch says: John Currie, an old resident of the city, was cremated in his house, which was destroyed by fire a few minutes after midnight, on Friday, and residents of adjoining buildings had narrowly escaped from sharing his horribile fate. Probably only the fortuitous discovery of the accident by a passing pedestrian, and the prompt action of neighbors averted a disaster, caused of the people. The flames were cutting into the other buildings when the brigade arrived. The buildings were of frame structure, close to Louis Bridge. When the brigade arrived a ghastly sight awaited them. The dead body of the old man lay near the door, where he had fallen when overcome in an effort to escape. The remains were burned to a crisp, and evidently he had sacrificed his life in attempting to save a cash-box, which was found under his head.

SEVASTOPOL DISABLED.

A despatch from Tokio says: Admiral Togo, who has personally made a series of observations of the Russian battleship Sebastopol, telegraphs to the Navy Department expressing the opinion that the Sebastopol is disabled. Great weight is attached to Togo's personal observations and opinion, instanced by the fact that when the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk was sunk Togo was one of the few officers of the

entire Japanese fleet whose eyes caught the vision of speedy disaster. Commander Yezo, who was killed while torpedoing the Sebastopol, has been promoted and has been given other posthumous honors.

STEAMER RUNS BLOCKADE.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Choofo says that the steamer Lady Mitchell, flying the British flag and having a Norwegian crew, reached Port Arthur from Tsinan last Saturday night. She carried a cargo of ammunition and dynamite, and took advantage of a snowstorm to run the Japanese blockade of the port.

BOATS STILL SEAWORTHY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: While declining to give details, the Admiralty admits that Russian advice from Port Arthur sent by Gen. Stoessel substantially confirmed the Japanese advices of the partial wrecking of the Russian ships in the harbor and the censor has been instructed to permit the publication of the despatches. It is claimed that several of the larger ships and a respectable number of torpedo-boat destroyers are still seaworthy, but that they are not being considered as a factor in the coming fight between Admiral Togo's ships and the Russian second Pacific Squadron. If the fortress is relieved it is believed that most of the ships will be raised and saved.

The reports that a Japanese squadron of 40 vessels had already sailed to meet the second Pacific Squadron is regarded at the Admiralty here as being incorrect and circled for a purpose.

A POWERFUL GUN.

Navy Would Be at the Mercy of New Cannon.

A Paris despatch says: Great interest has been caused here by recent experiments with a new cannon, a secret invention. The most recent tests were made at Havre last Sunday in the presence of M. Bertheau, Minister of War, and fifty deputies and senators.

The new cannon has a calibre of 0.4 inches, firing a projectile weighing 35 pounds. The principal merit of the invention is its extreme simplicity of mechanism. Three men can operate it, one to sight and one to attend the breech, while the duties of the third are a secret depending upon the invention.

The shell fires a muzzle velocity of five hundred metres (1,640 feet), a second and produces a whistling noise heard a mile and a half away. So powerful is the force of the shot, it is said, that no ship of any navy would be able to withstand it. Although fired 480 times, the gun was apparently undamaged, whereas usually the life of a big cannon is five hundred shots.

A French military expert, discussing the new cannon, estimates that one hundred such cannon would adequately protect the entire coast of France. The cost of the cannon is said to be \$100,000 including its quota of projectiles.

BRITAIN IN CENTRAL ASIA

Lord Curzon Demonstrates Far-sighted Power.

A London despatch says: Great Britain's designs in Central Asia are being pushed with vigor and adroitness. The Afghan mission has met with no obstacle at Cabul, and the Amer has selected, with greatest care, the officers who accompany the Sirdar on the visit to the Vicerey to settle the final conditions regarding the frontier. Habibullah has testified to his confidence in the British by stipulating to accept and observe all terms to which his son agrees.

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GUNS CAPTURED.

A despatch from Washington says: The following cablegram, dated Tokio, Wednesday, has been received at the Japanese Legation:—

"Port Arthur army reports our troops at the battle of the north fort of Tukewa-ka-ka were four quick-fires, whereof two are useable, four machine guns, all useable, and five field guns, which are under ammunition, besides rifles, shells, ammunition, grenades, etc."

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THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at 98c outside; No. 2 green quoted at 84 to 85c east and No. 2 Spring at 98c east. Manitoba wheat, unchanged; No. 1 Northern quoted at \$1.04; No. 2 Northern, 99c and No. 3 Northern at 93c. Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices 86 to 90c. Corn—No. 3, 43 to 43½c; No. 45 to 46c asked.

Duluth, Dec. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.10; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04; December, \$1.10; May, \$1.13.

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LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—The demand for choice classes was well maintained, but medium heifers and steers and calves were not in active enquiry.

Hogs were weak and unchanged, while lambs were 5 points higher.

The following were the range of prices:

Exporters' cattle were quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.90 per cwt.

The following were quotations given for butchers' cattle: Select butchers', \$4.35 to \$4.50; good butchers', loads, \$3.75 to \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.70; cows, \$4.50 to \$5.12; common to rough, \$1.25 to \$2.

The following was the range of prices prevailing in stockers and feeders: Feeders, short-knees, 1,200 to 1,275 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.80; short-knees, 1,200 to 1,275 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75; stockers, 400 to 600 lbs., \$1.40 to \$2.20; bulls, 900 to 1,200 lbs., \$1.75 to \$2.50.

The prices of sheep and lambs were as follows: Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; export bucks, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; full sheep, \$2 to \$2.75 each; lambs, \$2.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Calves sold at 3 to 5½ per lb. and \$2 to \$10 each.

Hogs were unchanged at \$4.75 for select, 160 to 200 lbs. of prime bacon, quality off cars, Sun.

selects, 160 to 200 lbs. of prime bacon quality off cars, Toronto, \$4.50 for fats and lights.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS

Pennsylvania and Ohio Mills With Water.

A Pittsburg despatch says: It is feared that within the next ten days almost every industry in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio will have to close down. The drouth is the worst in the history of this part of the country. The weather bureau cannot see any relief in sight. There is only half a foot of snow on the level. If this melted it would only be equal to six-tenths of an inch of rain and it will take at least one inch of rain besides to be of any benefit.

The Edgar Thompson Steel Plant has ordered a large part of the plant to close down. The furnaces have no coke, and the boilers are all corroded with the sulphur from the coal mines.

In the country districts, especially in the mountains nothing but melted snow can be had for watering stock or for house use. Firemen have hung up their hose in scores of towns. Mines have closed after using sulphur water until corrosion had eaten holes and pipes to a shell. This is working a hardship as fuel cannot be had. The south is suffering for coal, and not a mine along the Monongahela River is in operation. Streams that have never been dry within memory of man, have not been covered with water for a month, and pools are frozen solid.

Workmen at the National Tube Works, the Duquesne and Homestead Mills say conditions at those places cannot be explained, and orders to close down are expected hourly. The furnaces of the Shanango and Mahoning Valleys have only two more weeks coke on hand. Even the Connellsville region can supply the coke, the railroads cannot haul it, and this at a time when the boom in iron and steel is at its best.

The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads are suffering from the drouth. Most of the engines being used by the Pennsylvania between here and Harrisburg have been disabled by the cutting away of the boilers which has been caused by the poor water used. The troughs lying between the tracks which hold water that the engines scoop up in passing, are dried up and the engines must be supplied from other reservoirs of water at the disposal of the company.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 18 to 18½c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 16 to 18c; low to medium grades, 14 to 15c; creamy prints, 22 to 28c; solids, 20 to 21c.

Eggs—The receipts are moderate, and prices are steady. Case lots of fresh are selling at 22 to 28c per dozen, and limed at 20c.

Cheese—The market is firmer, with large cheese quoted at 10c, and twins at 11c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hams are unchanged, with offerings moderate. Car lots are quoted at \$6 to \$6.25. Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$14 to \$14.50; do., short cut, \$17.50 to \$18.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 to 12½c; do., heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 9 to 9½c; shoulders, 8½ to 9c; backs, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c.

Lard—Tiers, 7½c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 27.—Grain—Oats, 40 to 40½c for No. 3 in store; No. 3, 39c to 39½c; corn, new American, yellow, 54 to 55c, guaranteed to arrive sound; 60c in store for No. 3, mixed; buckwheat, 54 to 55c.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.80, and strong bakers', \$5.50; high Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.80, and wood; choice, 90 per cent patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60 in wood, and 25c per bbl. less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers \$2.50 to \$2.65, and 30c extra in wood. Rolled oats—\$2.12 to \$2.13 per bag, and \$4.50 to \$4.85 in bbls. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk at \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts at \$17.50; beans—\$1.10 to \$1.15; choice, \$1.25 to \$1.30; oats, \$5.25 to \$5.35; oil, car, choice—Ontario Fall white, 10½ to 11c; colored, 10½ to 10½c; Quebec, 9½ to 10c. Butter—Finest grades, 21 to 21½c; ordinary finest, 20 to 20½c; medium grades, 18½ to 19½c; and Western dairy at 15½ to 16½c. Eggs—Select now laid, 23 to 24c, and straight gathered, candied, 20 to 21c; No. 2, 15½ to 16c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Dec. 27.—Flour—Steady.

Wheat—Business light; Spring, No. 1 Northern, \$1.18; Winter, No. 2 red, \$1.20. Corn—Firm; No. 3 yellow, 49½c; No. 3 corn, 44c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 33c.

Barley—Western, in store, 45 to 55c.

Milwaukee, Dec. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.18 to \$1.15; No. 2 Northern, \$1.05 to \$1.00; May, \$1.12 to \$1.11½ asked.

Rye—No. 1, 77½c. Barley—No. 2, 52c; sample,

86 to 90c. Corn—No. 3, 43 to 43½c; No. 45 to 46c asked.</p



HORSE BLANKETS.

A New and Large Assortment just in.

CUTTER ROBES.

We are showing some good valves at close figures.

BELLS, all kinds.

Fine String Bells, mounted on red leather, col. felt back. Also, the "Swedish" Cutter Bells, the newest out.

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HARDWARE, MILL ST.

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THE TORONTO

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WORTH HAVING

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New Goods and prices right. Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

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THE STYLE,
fit and finish of every garment we make is distinctive. Nowhere will you find so large an assortment of high class fashionable fabrics. Nowhere is

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in all its branches carried to such a degree of perfection.

We also carry some Ready-Made Clothing, Pea Jackets and Overalls. Would be pleased to show you our goods.

JOHN M. McGEE,
Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware
Store.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. WELCH, Spring Brook.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '08, \$1.00.

THE PANTHEON.

It Has Withstood Vicissitudes of over Twenty Centuries.

The Pantheon is the most interesting of all the interesting places of Rome. It was used for its present purpose as a place of religious worship before the foundations of the Coliseum were laid. Its huge doors have opened to admit the great ones of the earth, from Augustus Caesar to Napoleon, an assertion that will scarcely be disputed.

It stands in the very heart of old Rome, and the vicissitudes which have befallen the Eternal City during the 2,000 years of its existence have left it practically unchanged. The gilded bronze that lined its roof has been carried off to "decorate" St. Peter's, where, in the form of clouds and Cupids, cords and curtains, it fills the beholder with displeased amazement.

Its tiles of bronze and gold were removed to Constantinople 1,500 years ago, and the statues which adorned it have long since perished. But the mighty walls yet stand, firm as ever, sweeping up to the majestic dome, the largest, though not the highest, in the world.

One hundred feet across, a hundred feet high and perfectly circular, no architect could design a building more perfect in its proportions, more harmonious as a whole. It is lighted solely by an aperture in the dome, a circle thirty feet across. Standing on its marble floor one looks up to the greatest dome man ever raised and through that to the blue dome which bends above it, sending summer sun or winter rain through those bare yards of space.

The effect is so impressive, so entirely unmatched and unrivaled, that the dullest of hearts and most untaught of minds must perform acknowledge its influence. A man may think St. Peter's "disappointing," may condemn the Coliseum as barbaric or decide that he does not care for the catacombs, but every man who has viewed them has been impressed, even to the pitch of respectful silence, by the Pantheon.

The huge leaves of the bronze door revolve on their mighty hinges as they have done since the days of the Caesars, and so perfectly balanced are they that a woman's wrist can uncloset them. Through those doors they carried Julia, Caesar's daughter, with all the pomp of her imperial power about her. And after the lapse of twenty centuries King Humbert was brought across the selfsame threshold to sleep his last sleep in the ancient place.

The Archbishop's Suggestion.

The late Archbishop Corrigan was one of the gentlest of men, but when it was necessary to reprove any one under his charge, whether priest or layman, he never hesitated to do so. At one time there was a vacancy in the rectorship of one of the large churches in New York city, and several clergymen were talked about for the position. Two prominent women who were members of the church called upon the archbishop and urged the selection of one of their clerical friends. As they were leaving one woman turned to the other and said impressively:

"When you get home pray that the Holy Ghost may give the archbishop the grace to appoint the right man."

Like a flash the archbishop turned around and said in icy tones:

"While you are at it ask the Holy Ghost to give women the grace to attend to their own business."

Love.

Lord Byron, brilliant, beautiful and unscrupulous as his own Don Juan, left behind him the maxim that there was but one real form of happiness in love—where a man and woman so adored each other that they could conceive of no happiness out of each other's sight, and this for their whole lives. Grant that this is to demand a great deal, yet it is true that all the influences of long life combine to identify two who dwell together. Their very faces often grow more alike, and how frequently the death of one is followed speedily, without sufficient visible reason, by that of the other also!

An Accurate Marksman.

Accuracy is one of the best business accomplishments. However, it is not drawn down to finer point than in the following story, taken from the Chicago Journal:

During the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 Lord Charles Beresford asked a gunner if he could hit a man who was on the fort. The gunner replied:

"Aye, aye, sir!"

"Then hit him in the eye," said Lord Beresford. He was surprised when the gunner inquired:

"Which eye, sir?"

A Process Reversed.

"You regard campaign calculations as a distinct branch of mathematics?" "Yes," answered the erudite personage. "The method differs from all others. You start with the answer and then work backward and evolve a problem to demonstrate it."

Not Too Timid.

An officer in the army laughed at a timid woman because she was alarmed at the noise of a cannon when a salute was fired. He subsequently married that timid woman, and six months afterward he took off his boots in the hall when he came in late at night.

Accustomed to It.

Ada—And weren't you a bit nervous when he proposed? Clara—Oh, no! A proposal doesn't make me nervous till night.

Much bending breaks the bow; much unbending, the mind.

Sharpe—Mills.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. Wm. E. Mills, of Rawdon, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21st, when their eldest daughter, Miss Clara B., and Mr. Charles W. Sharpe, of Seymour, joined hearts and hands for life. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. Balfour, of Stirling, in the presence of about fifty invited guests. The bride, who was given away by her father, was prettily gowned in cream cashmere, trimmed with pleated chiffon and applique, and wore bridal veil and flowers. Her bridesmaid, Miss Alma Sharpe, sister of the groom, looked very dainty in white silk waist and pearl grey skirt. Mr. Harry Heath, cousin of the bride, acted as groomman, an Miss Luella, sister of the bride, presided at the piano. After the congratulations all repaired to the dining-room, which was decorated for the occasion where ample justice was done to the good things provided. The bride was the recipient of a number of handsome and useful presents. Her going away suit was of myrtle green cloth, with an all white hat. On their return they will reside at Hoard's Station.

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theon.

One hundred feet across, a hundred

feet high and perfectly circular, no

architect could design a building more

perfect in its proportions, more har-

monious as a whole. It is lighted solely

by an aperture in the dome, a circle

thirty feet across. Standing on its

marble floor one looks up to the

greatest dome man ever raised and

through that to the blue dome which

bends above it, sending summer sun or

winter rain through those bare yards

of space.

The effect is so impressive, so enti-

ally unmatched and unrivaled, that

the dullest of hearts and most untaught

of minds must perform acknowledge

its influence. A man may think St.

Peter's "disappointing," may condemn

the Coliseum as barbaric or decide

that he does not care for the cata-

combs, but every man who has viewed

them has been impressed, even to the

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